The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,709—New Series. BOMBAY —FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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[illegible] .... Re. 1-0

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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd Jan., 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Connexion to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollium, where they will arrive at 7-40 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY [illegible] Jan., 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. CA[illegible], 8[illegible] Tons, on THURSDAY, [illegible] m. calling at KURRACHEE [illegible], BUSHIRE [illegible] going in any order.

FOR LONDON, [illegible], ALGIERS AND [illegible]

S. S. JAVA, 1,[illegible] Tons, on [illegible] [illegible] Transfer. [illegible] Patna carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, [illegible]DA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, [illegible] Tons, on FRIDAY, [illegible] January, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for [illegible] and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to [illegible] is offered, as the [illegible] Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar [illegible] hours after Java's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st January 1880.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th [illegible] on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 120	Rs. 130	[illegible]
Suez	380	220	80
Port Said	380	2[illegible]	[illegible]
Messina	500	[illegible]	1[illegible]
Naples	500	[illegible]	1[illegible]
Leghorn	507	340	[illegible]
Genoa	500	340	1[illegible]
Marseilles	520	35[illegible]	[illegible]

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, [illegible] February, 1880.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 12 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GEO DONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 3, [illegible]

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL

The [illegible] steamer will be despatched from Bombay to TRIESTE:—
S. S. [illegible] Captain [illegible]

[illegible] Wines and Spirits, [illegible] as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	[illegible]	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To [illegible]	[illegible]	,, 295	,, 148 0
To Port Said	[illegible]	,, 255	,, 131 8
To Suez	[illegible]	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo [illegible] on board after sunset on the day previous to sail.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, [illegible], Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at:—

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne; First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain Brand, will sail as above on or about the 31st January, 1880.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For plans of Saloon and Cabins, or other particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th December 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. FARE—Rs. 500.

S. S. WISTOW HALL, CAPT. T. COLLIN. 2,674 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 6th January.

Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd December 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	3rd Jany.
(s)	CATHAY	2982	450	R. Harvey	10th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th do.
	SURAT	3141	550	W. E. Breeze	31st do.
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	7th Feb.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	14th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	21st Feb.
	VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Jan., 1880
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	20th do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt	30th do.
ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	13th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th December 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY. CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	31st do.
BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	14th Feb.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	H P	Capt.	
INDIA	[illegible]	500	READ, on or about 3rd Jan.
CASTALIA	2,400	4[illegible]	CR[illegible]OLS, do. 31st Jan.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ITALIA .... 2,245 .... [illegible] on or about 31st Jan.

To be followed at intervals.

FARES:—Bombay to Marseilles .... Rs. 450
Bombay to Liverpool .... ,, 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances	In	1870	£139,808
	,,	1873	£295,149
	,,	1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible] Auction [illegible] such as [illegible] pier, [illegible], dressing, washing, card and work tables, sets of [illegible] pieces dining tables, arm, easy, low and [illegible] chairs, horned hat stands, corner and flower stands, hanging bookshelves, bookstands, dressing glass, [illegible] tables, stationary case, copying press table, [illegible] writing desks, open worked drawing room chairs [illegible] press, camp cots, screens, bedroom [illegible]

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd January 1880.

NOTICES.

FRANK ORR,
HOUSE, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENT,
MAHABLESHWUR.

SPECIAL AGENT for Goods manufactured and [illegible] by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld. Visitors [illegible] will find all the Goods supplied by this well known house obtainable here, which will save them the trouble of bringing up their own supplies.

F. ORR,
House Commission & General Agent, Mahableshwur.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS conducted by me in Bombay, both independently of and in connexion with the Firms of E. D. SASSOON & Co. [illegible] CHINA, will, from THIS DATE, be carried on under the [illegible] Firm of E. D. SASSOON [illegible]

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 1st January 1880.

WITH reference to the above, we have THIS DAY admitted Mr. JACOB ELIAS SASSOON and Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID as PARTNERS in our Firms in BOMBAY and CHINA.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1880.

HOME AND EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN OF PARENTS RESIDING IN INDIA.

A FRENCH Lady, the widow of an English [illegible] deceased, [illegible] TAKE CHARGE, and [illegible] of two [illegible] daughters [illegible] the [illegible] CHILDREN whose parents re[illegible] The adver[illegible] French and German languages [illegible] Address X. Y., care of Dr. [illegible], or in the first instance to [illegible] & Company, Bombay.

S. P. AND DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY.

1. TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of 1,000 Tons of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER at Kurrachee.

2. The Timber to be sound and free from shakes and knots, not less than sixteen inches in the side and from 20 to 28 feet long.

3. Twenty per cent of the whole to be over 25 feet long.

4. Not less than half of the total quantity must be delivered prior to June and the balance in October, 1880.

5. The Timber must be landed by the supplier and made over to the Company on the beach at Keamaree.

6. Tenders to state the rate per ton and approximately dates of delivery.

7. The latest date for the receipt of Tenders will be the 15th January, 1880.

8. All covers containing Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Teak Timber," and to be addressed to the Agent S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore.

9. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Deputy Agent.

S. P. and D. Railway Agent's Office, Lahore, 11th December, 1879.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A thorough-bred entire Waler, "Kingsley," 4 years, 15-1 with good pedigree, suited for the turf. Rs. 1,400.

A pair of well-matched powerful dark bay Waler Geldings, 5 and 6 years old, 15-3 high, broken to harness and step well together. Rs. 2,000.

A well-bred bay Gelding, 6 years old, 15-2 high, broken to saddle and harness, would make a first charger. Rs. 1,000.

A dark bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 16-1 high, a fine mover in single and double harness. Rs. 750.

A pair of bay Arab ponies, 4 and 5 years, 13-3 high, go well together and are very pretty, both ride. Rs. 800.

A chesnut Gelding, broken to saddle and harness, and a good fencer, Rs. 750.

A very handsome powerful grey Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, has been through a cavalry riding school and is good in all his paces. Rs. 1,000.

A handsome chesnut well-bred Waler mare, 5 years, 15 hands, a splendid hack and thoroughly good in all her paces. Rs. 600.

A handsome and high-caste bay Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, a free mover with pleasant paces, has been regularly ridden by a lady. Rs. 700.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 23rd December 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR........MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
The powerful drama in Three Acts,
THE SERF.

Count Fedor Karateff	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Prince Vladimir Khovalenski	Mr. Stevier.
Ivan Khorvich	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Khor	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Mistigris	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Steinhardt	Mr. Standish.
Jatchka	Mr. Carlyon.
Comtesse de Mauléon	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Acoulina	Miss Gertrude Doré.

SERFS.

BLACK-EY'D SUSAN (Burlesque) on Saturday.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	,, 1[illegible]
Orchestra Stall	,, 4
Stall	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seat	,, 1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.

Stage Manager .... MR. H. R. TEESDALE.
Musical Director .... MR. A. J. LEVEY.

MARINE BRANCH JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, Fl. 3,000,000. Head Office, Batavia.
SWITZERLAND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital, Frcs. 5,000,000, Head Office, Zurich.
FIRE BRANCH JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, Fl. 3,000,000. Head Office, Batavia.
HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital, £3,000,000. Head Office, Hamburg.
DE-OOSTERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital, Fl. 2,405,000. Head Office, Batavia.

WE are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS (FIRE and MARINE) at most favourable terms. Claims promptly attended to.

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, the [illegible] January, 1880, at [illegible] o'clock p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. Election of a Chairman for the ensuing year.

2. Report of the Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation on the 25th September last, on the draft rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Corporation. The Corporation will be asked to sanction the rules as awarded.

3. Government Resolution No. 5,186, dated 6th November, 1879, (Political Department) [illegible] asking the Corporation for not pressing for the refund of Rs. 8,351-4, expended in May last in deporting immigrants [illegible] Kattiwar.

4. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the budget transfers made during the quarter ending 31st December, 1879, and stating that the Council recommend the Corporation to sanction the writing off of certain items of live and dead stock.

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 31st December 1879.

IF you want a really genuine, durable, easy running, simple, and a most trustworthy article, buy

THE SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING MACHINES,

which are with LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, complete with accessories for FAMILIES, TAILORS, MILLINERS and SHOE-MAKERS.

SINGER BEATS EVERYBODY, FOR CASH AND ON HIRE.

Having the largest sale every year from 18[illegible] to [illegible]8

GRAND GOLD MEDAL
AT THE
PARIS EXHIBITION, [illegible]
AGENTS WANTED ALL THROUGHOUT INDIA.
LARGE PROFITS GUARANTEED.

Secures immediate and largest sale. Hence the best Machines for Agents to sell.

APPLY FOR PARTICULARS

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
From 1st Feb. 1880, No. 2, Church Gate Street.

COOPER AND COMPANY

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Reid, T. W., Politicians of To-day, 2 vols	[illegible]
Muir, J., Metrical Translations from Sanscrit Writers	8 12
Whitney, W. D., Sanscrit Grammar	7 8
Ashley, Hon. E., Life and Correspondence of H. J. Temple, Viscount Palmerston	7 8
Convict Life, by a Ticket of Leave Man	[illegible]
Giffen, R., Essays in Finance	[illegible]
Thomson, W., Word, Work and Will	[illegible]
Krause, E., Erasmus Darwin	4 12
Henty, G. A., Young Buglers	4 12
Oliver and Boyd's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World with Atlas	4 [illegible]
Adamson, R., on the Philosophy of Kant	[illegible]
Bowen, G., Verily verily the Amens of Christ	[illegible]
Macaulay, Dr., All True	[illegible]
Pang[illegible] of Lougdale End	[illegible]
Kingston, W. H. G., Yacht Voyage Round England	3 4
Lovell, Wm. Stanhope, Personal Narrative of Events from 1799-1815	2 8
Warren, S., Blue Flag and Cloth of Gold	1 8
Episodes of the Sea in Former Days	1 8
Aide, H., Confidences	1 [illegible]
Cruelest Wrong of All	1 8
Adams, W. H. D., Wellington's Victories from Rolica to Waterloo	1 8
Hand and Heart Christmas Box of Fireside Tales and Sketches	1 8
Malton, W. D., Movements of the Rank and File in Company and Battalion Drill	0 12
X'MAS NUMBERS, ALMANACKS AND ANNUALS FOR 1880.	
Maclean's Guide to Bombay	5 0
Bow Bells X'mas number	[illegible]
Young Ladies' Journal ,,	[illegible] 8
London Society ,,	0 12
Tinsley's Magazine ,,	0 12
Once a Week ,,	0 12
Bow Bells Annual	0 12
Beeton's ,,	0 14
Belgravia ,,	0 12
Judy's ,,	0 12
Hood's Comic ,,	0 12
Illustrated London Almanac	0 12
,, Queen ,,	0 12
Cassell's Illustrated ,,	0 8
Bow Bells ,,	0 8
Funny Folks' annual	0 8
Fun Almanac	0 4

COOPER & CO., BOMBAY.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine. The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite [illegible] and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Quarts, per dozen	33 0
Pints, do.	21 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

- BAITING NEEDLES.
- CLEARING RINGS.
- DISGORGERS.
- FLIES. Artificial.
- FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
- GAFF HOOKS.
- GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
- GUT, Salmon and Trout.
- GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
- GUT TRACES, single and double.
- HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
- HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
- LEAD SINKERS.
- LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
- PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
- REELS with secret checks.
- RINGS and KEEPERS.
- RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
- SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
- SILK for binding and mounting.
- SPOON BAITS.
- SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

MANUFACTURED (SPECIALLY to our order) by a LEADING LONDON MAKER, a thoroughly practical man at his business, having been engaged in the trade from his boyhood, and who has, for upwards of thirty years, extensively manufactured for the various departments of Government and the principal London Houses, specially those possessing a historic name for Mathematical Instruments.

The prices are fixed at the Lowest remunerative rate, and bear favourable comparison with the home charges of the leading dealers in London.

CASH PRICE LIST, SEPTEMBER, 1879.

13 inch PRESENTATION CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 90.
7 inch CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 28, Rs. 36, and Rs. 50.
POCKET CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 18 and Rs. 36.
DRAWING PENS, in variety.
BOWS and SPRING BOWS. DIVIDERS.
PROTRACTORS. STRAIGHT EDGES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
DRAWING BOARDS. SLOPES and BATTENS.
THEODOLITES, EVEREST'S. Rs. 425.
Do. TRANSIT. Rs. 450.
ABNEY'S LEVELS. Rs. 30.
CLINOMETERS. Rs. 28.
POCKET SEXTANTS. Rs. 72.
CHESTERMAN'S TAPES. Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.
CROSS STAFF HEADS. Rs. 18 and Rs. 27.
PENNY'S METALLIC NOTE BOOKS.
CASES OF INSTRUMENTS as used in PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Addiscombe, Rs. 42; Royal Military Academy, Rs. 36; Sandhurst, Rs. 30.
7 inch CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 18, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 45.
HALF SETS. Rs. 12 and Rs. 13-8.
PROPORTIONAL, BEAM, and POCKET COMPASSES.
ENGINE DIVIDED SCALES, Boxwood and Ivory.
THE SQUARES. SET SQUARES. CURVES.
STENCIL PLATES. STENCIL BRUSHES and INK.
DUMPY LEVELS, 10 inch, Rs. 180.
Do. [illegible], Rs. 225.
LEVELLING STAVES. Rs. 42.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES. Rs. 36, Rs. 72 and Rs. 85.
LAND CHAINS. Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 11-8.
CHESTERMAN'S STEEL TAPES. Rs. 14 and Rs. 18.
OPTICAL SQUARES. Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 20.
PENNY'S FIELD AND LEVELLING BOOKS.

ENGINEERS' COMPLETE SETS OF STENCIL PLATES.

Comprising 7 Alphabets of different types, 2 sets Engineers' Stencils each 10 plates, 3 sets Figures, 4 Corner Pieces, 2 North Points, Plan, Specification, Section, and Elevation Plates, 4 Scale Plates (foot to an inch, &c.) with Ink, Brush and Pad. In box with lock and key. Rs. 31-8.

ARTISTS' COLOURS & MATERIALS.

Special attention is given to this department, and frequent parcels, to ensure freshness, are imported from MESSRS. WINSOR and NEWTON, for whose Manufactures TREACHER & COMPANY are the appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

WATER COLOURS, dry and moist, each 10 ans. to Rs. 3.
BOXES OF MOIST WATER COLOURS. Rs. 6-12, Rs. 9, Rs. 13, Rs. 16, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 27, Rs. 3[illegible], Rs. 38, and Rs. 45.
DRAWING PAPERS, Whatman's celebrated.
WATER COLOUR LIQUIDS AND MEDIUMS.
METALLIC SAUCERS, SHELLS, &c.
DRAWING PINS. CHARCOALS.
PALETTES, SAUCERS, SLANTS, &c.
DIPPERS and WATER BOTTLES.
OIL COLOURS, in tubes, each 6 as. to Rs. 2-12.
SKETCHING PAPER and TABLETS. MILLBOARDS.
TRACING CLOTH. TRACING PAPER. CANVAS.
BOXES OF DRY WATER COLOURS Rs. 4-8, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 14, Rs. 26, and Rs. 70.
BOXES OF COLOURS in TUBES. Rs. 14, Rs. 34, and Rs. 50.
SKETCH BLOCKS and BOOKS.
BRUSHES, Sable and Camel-Hair.
CRAYONS. PENCILS, ERASERS.
BOXES OF OIL COLOURS. Rs. 7-8, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. [illegible], Rs. 60 and Rs. 70.
CANVAS. MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
BRUSHES, Hog Hair and Sable.
PALETTES. BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISHES, OILS, MEDIA, &c.

HANDBOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS ON ART.

Illustrated Descriptive Price Lists gratis on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1880

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1880 contains
BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS
IN
BOMBAY,
THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,
THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE, Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

REMOVAL.

WATSON & COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
CHURCH GATE STREET
TO
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST
OF
AMERICAN PLUG TOBACCOS,
IN QUANTITIES OF NOT LESS THAN 50 lbs. OF A KIND.

		Rs.	a.
"Farmer's Choice," 6 inch Gold Bars (foil)	Per lb.	2	8
Ditto 9 ,, Light Pressed	,,	2	4
Ditto Gold Blocks	,,	2	0
"Crown Jewel," Bright	,,	2	0
"Magnet" Link	,,	1	12
"Magnet" Twist	,,	1	12
Bright Honey Dew	,,	1	8
Nation's Pride	,,	1	4
Lord Clyde	,,	0	12

SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"TWA HOURS AT HAME."

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
EVERY EVENING AT NINE.
MR. KENNEDY,
THE SCOTTISH VOCALIST,
Assisted by his Family,
Will give his celebrated Entertainments on the
SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY),
"A NICHT WI' THE JACOBITES."
Songs and Stories of the Rebellions in favour of the Stuarts.
"Bonnie Dundee."
"The Standard on the Braes o' Mar."
"O speed, Lord Nithsdale."
"The wee wee German Lairdie."
"Wha'll be king but Charlie."
"Charlie is my darling."
"The Women are a' gane wud."
"Wha wadna fecht for Charlie."
Pianoforte Duet—"Reels and Strathspeys."
"The March of the Cameron Men."
"The Hundred Pipers."
"Johnnie Cope."
"Wae's me for Prince Charlie."
"Hame cam' oor guidman at e'en."
"Will ye no come back again."
"Alister Macallister."
"Auld Lang Syne."

In the course of the evening two glees will be sung.

Commence at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 10-45. Tramway Cars will be in waiting at 11 o'clock.

ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Family Tickets (admitting Four to Reserved Seats), Rs. 10. Second Seats, Rs. 2. Back Seats, Re. 1. Soldiers and Sailors 8 Annas. Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

BY Order of the BOARD of DIRECTORS, I have THIS DAY ASSUMED CHARGE of the COMPANY'S AGENCY at BOMBAY.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1880.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOTICE.—We have REMOVED our OFFICE premises to No. 28, MEADOW STREET.
VINAY AND COMPANY.

THE SCOTTISH SCHOOLS in the FORT and in BYCULLA will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 6th January.

PYRAMIDS.—The Return Pyramid Match between Mr. ROBERTS and an AMATEUR for Rs. 200 will be played at 9 p. m. THIS EVENING at the Waverley Billiard Rooms. ADMISSION—RUPEES TWO.

WANTED, an UPPER FLAT, Furnished or Unfurnished. Rent unfurnished about Rs. 40 a month. Colaba preferred. Address "G.," Office of this paper.

WANTED, an Engineer or Machinist, also a Copper-Smith and six Firemen or Coal-Trimmers, all Europeans. Apply Richardson & Co., Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

HOUSE WANTED, containing 2 Bed-rooms. Open situation. Convenient to, but not in Fort. Rent Rs. 60 to Rs. 80. Address Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ACCOMODATION (BOARD and LODGING) for a Married Couple or Two Bachelors in good quarters in the Fort. Address "PADLOCK," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP HUNTING WHIPS at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 FOR SALE at W. J. ESSAI'S Shop.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, a Bay ARAB, 15 hands high, goes splendidly in harness, quiet to ride.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

CHINA DEPOT.—Just arrived from China and Japan, a large stock of Curiosities and Table Ornaments for Christmas and New Year Presents. 30, Apollo Street.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. Price in bottles, Rs. 24 per dozen, or in Jars containing 2 Gallons at Rs. [illegible] W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS, of any patterns, [illegible] pure [illegible] English [illegible] Samples on hand at our factory, 4, Hummum Street, Bombay. C. MARCKS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—AUCTION SALE of WASTES AT THE DINSHAW PETIT MILLS.—An AUCTION will be held at the Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parell, on SATURDAY next, the 3rd instant, at 3 p. m., for the SALE of all COTTON and YARN WASTES that will be produced during the current year. For particulars apply at the Mill. Bombay, 1st Jan. 1880.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME HAMS (warranted) 10 Annas per pound Cash; 12 Annas per pound, booked. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BEEF WINE,
THE ONLY TONIC WHICH NOURISHES WHILE IT INVIGORATES,
A COMPOUND OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF, WINE, QUININE, PURE GLYCERINE, AND OTHER NERVINE INGREDIENTS.

An invaluable restorative to those suffering from Debility, whether through illness or overwork, and extremely palatable. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Sold by all Chemists, &c., 2s. 9d. a Pint Bottle.

THE BEEF WINE COMPANY,
[illegible] ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BASS'S "BULL DOG" ALE.
BOTTLED BY ROBERT PORTER & CO.

THIS well-known Ale is specially selected from Bass & Co.'s well matured Brewings, and is from its fine tonic properties, delicate flavour, and refreshing effect, specially suitable to hot climates.

[illegible]

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, [illegible] Church Lane.

Bombay, 30th October 1879.

HOTELS.

BARODA FESTIVITIES FOR NEXT WEEK.

5th Jan. Kaiser-i-Hind Durbar at the Residency.
6th ,, Durbar at Nuzzer Baugh, Illuminations.
7th ,, Fireworks on Parade Ground.
9th ,, Illuminations, &c.
10th ,, Sports in the Arena.

FOR ACCOMMODATION

Please apply at the BARODA CAMP HOTEL, being the only European Hotel in Baroda, where the management is in skilled hands TABLE D'HOTE and Wines of the very best. Charges reasonable. Further particulars may be learnt on application to

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF FORBES AND MEADOW STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM *Has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

For any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 23, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT [illegible]
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES [illegible]
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL [illegible]

DESCHAMPS

FURNITURE DEPA[illegible]

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Be[illegible] room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, C[illegible] tern Camp Chairs, light and strong, [illegible] 3 by 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches—Alta[illegible] doses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Fo[illegible] and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cus[illegible]

BILLIAR[illegible]

BILLIARD TABLES with thick [illegible] ton's Cushions.

BILLIARD CLOTH, Cues, Ball[illegible] Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all size[illegible] complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 250.

CARRIAGE DEP[illegible]

LANDAUS Brouche with pat[illegible] provement for one or a pair of horse[illegible]

LANDAULET Brougham, Paten[illegible] of horses, Rs. 1,400.

BAROUCHE, Clarence, Broug[illegible] 4 seats, from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,200.

WAGONETTES, Victorias, Ma[illegible]

N. B.—Price list and designs [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED, a fres[illegible] Patent Leather Evening Low D[illegible] Boots and Shoes, Racquet Shoes, Ru[illegible] Morocco Slippers, Canvas Shoes, &c., [illegible]

BADHAM, PILE [illegible]

W. NICOL & CO. AND [illegible] IN LIQUIDA[illegible]

CREDITORS are hereby [illegible] FIRST DIVIDEND of FIVE per [illegible] application on and after 13th January n[illegible]

W. M. MAC[illegible]
T. H. MOO[illegible]

24, Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th De[illegible]

TO GOVERNMENT ENG[illegible] CONTRACTORS.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE BARG[illegible] Tank Locomotives, 5 Ballast Wagons, 68 lbs. headed Rails, Chairs, Single Crab Winches, 1 treble [illegible] Travelling Winch, Travelling and Derrick Cranes from [illegible] tons, one, two and three sheave Iron Blocks, and Screw [illegible] Apply to GLOVER & Co., Contractors, Bombay.

WOOD & HARV[illegible],
COMMISSION MERCH[illegible]S,
No. 9, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDO[illegible]

RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS of PRO[illegible] and EXECUTE INDENTS for Metals, Gra[illegible] other manufactured Goods. Commission accord[illegible] ment.

LADIES' HOSIERY [illegible]
DEPAR[illegible]

CHILD[illegible]
Cotton [illegible]
Lambswo[illegible]
Lisle [illegible]
Merino [illegible]
LADIES
Cotton Stockings.
Lisle Stockings.
Balbriggan Stockings.
Lambswool Stockings.
Cashmere Stockings.
Merino Stockings.
Silk Stockings.
CHILDREN'S
Patent Leather Shoes.
Morocco Shoes.
Patent Leather Boots.
Morocco Button Boots.
LADIES'
BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH
White Satin Shoes.
White Satin Boots.
Black Kid Shoes.
Black Kid Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes.
Black Cloth Boots.
Black Morocco Boots.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THE undersigned is prepared to RECE[illegible] TENDERS for the construction of TWO DINING [illegible] in the Compound of the Dady Sett's Agiari [illegible] and Specifications can be seen, and copies of quantities [illegible] obtained, on application to the undersigned at his Office [illegible] Church Lane. Tenders duly endorsed and sealed to be de[illegible] until the 15th proximo. A Deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender, which will be returned to the Depositor if [illegible] Tender be not accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HIRJEE ARDASEER DAD[illegible]
Managing Trustee, [illegible]

Bombay, 28th December 1879.

SALE OF BOATS, STEAMER, &c.

TENDERS will be received by the E[illegible]TIVE ENGINEER for BOMBAY DEFENCES at [illegible] in Mazagon up to 15th January, 1880, at noon for [illegible]

THE IRON TUG STEAMER [illegible] of about 100 Tons measurement and 90 H. P., as she now lies at the [illegible] Bunder at Mazagon.

ALSO, 5 SADDLE-BACKED IRON BARGES as they lie off the Defence Bunder at Mazagon.

ALSO, 1 SADDLE-BACKED IRON BARGE as she [illegible] sunk near the Apollo Bunder.

For permission to view apply to Mr. J. JONES, [illegible] Workshops, Mazagon, between [illegible] and [illegible]

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for [illegible] for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGONS, DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

[illegible] all done by MACHINERY [illegible] dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected [illegible]

The Company has at all times on hand a large stock of [illegible] TEAK, PINE and JUNGLE WOOD [illegible] [illegible]

Estimates given for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the Manager at the Works [illegible]

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th November 1879.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted by European and Native Officers under Government and [illegible] Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of [illegible] pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who [illegible] responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Emp[illegible] on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MARINE STOREKEEPER'S NOTICE.

No. 1 of 1879-80.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER, Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 noon of the 26th January, 1880, for the supply by contract of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES for one year from 1st April 1880 to 31st March, 1881, or until the date of sanction by Government of new contracts for the year 1881-82.

2. Printed Form of Tender, with Schedule of the articles to be supplied, can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rupees 2 per copy. No Tender in any other form will be accepted. Tenderers must distinctly understand that any alteration or erasure in the figures, &c., once entered in the three last columns of the Schedules, viz., "Tendered Rate per" and "Amount at the Tendered Rates," or the totals, will render the Tender informal and lead to its rejection.

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Miscellaneous Articles."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Parties may tender for one or as many complete [illegible] as they please, but not for a portion of [illegible]

6. Parties must show in the Schedules, the [illegible] which they tender to supply each and every article [illegible] one or as many complete [illegible] as they intend to [illegible]

7. Each Tender before [illegible] with the requisite deposit in cash [illegible]

8. Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply [illegible] equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper [illegible] are sealed and kept at his office for [illegible] abide by the conditions specified in the Form of Tender.

9. No reason will be assigned [illegible] for rejection of any Tender.

10. Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain at the Office of the undersigned any further information they may require in connection with the contract.

G. B. HEWITT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 19th December 1879.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 1, 1880.

Markets closed for the New Year Holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
[illegible]	Nizam [illegible]	Barlow	Suez, Dec 19.

DEPARTURES.

Commanders.	Destination.
Rocco	Genoa.
Raffin	Coast and Cutch.
Nailer	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

...hompson, from Cardiff.
...vatt, from London.
...vsons, from Venice.
...on, from Jeddah.
...leich, from Bombay.
..., from Mauritius.
...ernandy, from Shanghai.
...kitt, from Calcutta.
...ackenzie, from Jubul Joogur.
..., Alquir, from Toulon.
...rom Manilla.
...ch, from Trieste.
..., from Jeddah.
... Heron, from Mussowa.
... from Bombay.
..., from Newcastle.
...er, from Jubul Joogur.
...ght, from Cardiff.
... King, from Bombay.
...l, from Bombay.

...ARTURES.

..., to Calcutta.
...s, to Bombay.
...andy, to Marseilles.
..., to London.
...son, to Kurrachee.
...o Jeddah.
...h, to Trieste.
...pool.
...London.
...enzie, to Jubul Joogur.
..., Alquir, to China.
...ch, to Calcutta.
...y, to Calcutta.

... IN HARBOUR.

... from Mauritius.
..., from Jeddah.
...ensor, from Jubul Joogur.
...Wright, from Cardiff.
...s, King, from Bombay.
...nasel, from Bombay.

...ICAL OBSERVATIONS.

...OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

31st December 1879.

...at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p. m. ...and 10 p.m.

...orrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·899
...of the Air .... 74·8
... thermometer .... 65·0
...int .... 59·4
...e humidity of Air .... ·595
...t of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = ... 6·4
...imum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ... 82·3
...nimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ... 68·0
...eral Direction of Wind*...E, ENE, E, NE, NW, NNW, N.
...ovement of wind in 24 hours* 280

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 30.

...Hony Surgn, from leave, from Mhow.

DECEMBER 31.

...11th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
...jor, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 31.

..., from leave.

JANUARY 1.

..., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
..., Staff Corps, from leave, to Calcutta.

... GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(...bay *Government Gazette*, Jan. 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

...rruthers, Bo Medl Est, is permitted to resign the ...ject to Her Majesty's approval.

... Prendergast, Comdt, 10th Ben Cavy, is allowed to ...urope in anticipation of the furlough which will be ...nted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

... Walter, Ben S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, ...pation of the furlough which will be granted to ...e Government of his own Presidency.

...ol Curris, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, is allowed to proceed to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Private John Kelly, 83rd Regiment, having been authorized to be discharged at his own request, free with pension after 21 years' service, is permitted to draw his pay and allowances in th[illegible].

Surg[illegible] Ringer, M D, Ben Medl Est, is allowed to proceed to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The services of Lieut Thunder, [illegible] Foot, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commissary General.

Lieut Tinley, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, assumed charge of the Commissariat Department at [illegible] from Lieut F Chapman, 19th N I.

Capt J Fagan, General List, [illegible] twenty years' service, to be [illegible].

The undermentioned Commiss[illegible] Warrant officers been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to [illegible]

[illegible]

The following [illegible] are made in the [illegible] Volunteer [illegible]

Lieut Sturrock to be Captain, vice Campbell, resigned.
Color Serjt Stewart to be 2nd Lieut, vice Brebner, promoted.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A G Cane, M A, is appointed to do general duty at the Presidency.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs Watt and Bodaskar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Registrar of H M's High Court of Judicature.

Mr Kennedy, Acting District Supdt of Police, Surat, having returned to Bombay, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him by Government, and subsequently extended by H M's Secy of state for India, is hereby cancelled.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr A L P Larken, C S, under Section 57 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, to be [illegible] Judge to inspect and supervise the Lower Courts in the Poona and Satara Districts.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Wilson to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Ratnagiri and [illegible] Registrar Ratnagiri, until further orders.

[illegible]

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 9th December, 1879.

The following promotions have this day been made:—

Commanders R H Harris, and H C Pearson, to be Captains in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Lieutenants G H Kaluder, and E A Boultho, to be Commanders in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Sub-Lieutenants H E Braithwaite, D M J G Ede, F G F Leye, G W Gubbins, A Lingham, A F Arthur, F E J Tottenham, E S Bourke, J C Farie, W E H Montresor, F B E Brock, H Stokes, J A M Fraser, W S Bastard, [illegible] Wolfe, Hon W G Stopford, W Bathurst, F F Fegen, [illegible]inslin, A Henderson, C G May, C B Macdonald, [illegible] Ingram, R S B Wrey, E S B Levett, T F W Ingram, [illegible] Ottley, E J W Slade, and F G De Lisle, to be Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council, Chief Engineer W H G Webb has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council, the undermentioned engineers have been placed on the Retired List of their rank:—J McArthur, and John [illegible].

Admiralty, 11th December, 1879.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council, Engineer J Spinks has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council the undermentioned Fleet Surgeons have been placed on the Retired List of their rank:—R Eustace, M D, and F B Mansfield, B A, M D.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 12th December, 1879.

[illegible] Department, Chaplain of the Second Class, Rev G E Fisher, M A, to be Chaplain of the First Class.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 3	...5 30 p.m. ...	...
Kurrachee	5	...9-0 a.m. ...	10-0 a.m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	5	...2-30 p.m. ...	3-30 p.m.
[illegible]	6	...5-0 p.m. ...	6-30 p.m.
Australia	12	...3-45 p.m. ...	4-15 p.m.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Saturday* soon after 7 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Encouraged by the success which has attended the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, since its establishment over a quarter of a century ago, the Proprietor contemplates, on and after the 3rd of January next, introducing one or two alterations and improvements both in the form and matter of that journal which cannot fail to make it even more acceptable than it has hitherto been, and open up for it a much more extended and numerous constituency.

Hitherto Anglo Indians desirous of being kept well-informed on matters of purely European interest have been compelled to subscribe to one or other of the London papers compiled for foreign circulation. These, it is not too much to say, only very partially supply the want, as, for the greater part, these journals are compiled without any idea of the wants of those to whom they appeal.

The Proprietor of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE thinks that the SUMMARY might be easily made to meet this want, and will, accordingly, from the 3rd of January next, enlarge considerably the space set aside for English news, so that he may be able to further enhance the popularity of the SUMMARY, by giving careful and judicious extracts from the principal daily, weekly, and monthly publications, all the important telegraphic news received from Europe during the week; notices of all the more important events, and careful condensations of reports of the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, as well as of the various learned Societies, in which so many Anglo-Indians are interested.

The Army and Navy Lists from the *London Gazette*, a specially written review of the Money Market, an interesting and comprehensive Political and Social Letter from London, a reliable Commercial Letter, and full and correct Shipping Reports will also form prominent features in the WEEKLY SUMMARY for readers in India in its improved and enlarged shape.

As the position of our forces at present in Afghanistan and elsewhere can often be more fully understood when illustrated by PLANS OR DIAGRAMS, these shall be published whenever necessity may seem to require them.

The price of the SUMMARY will remain unchanged; and the Proprietor entertains the hope that with the Mofussil Supplement of English news the WEEKLY SUMMARY may attain that position in India, which the OVERLAND SUMMARY has for so many years enjoyed in England.

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS Messrs O. MARCKS & Co. to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[illegible] FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE [illegible] THE [illegible]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WATSON—November 28th, at La Bocage, Jersey, the wife of T. T. Watson, of a daughter (still-born).

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

LUSHINGTON—WINGATE—December 29th, at Dha[illegible] by the Rev. W. Jones, James Law Lushington, [illegible] S M C, to Bessie Turner, third daughter of the [illegible] Wingate, Esq.

MYLNE—MO[illegible]—December 29th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Most Rev. the M[illegible] by Rev. F. Sharpe and the Rev. H. C. [illegible] Bishop of Bombay, to Amy Frederica, [illegible] W. Mo[illegible].

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARMAN—December 19th, at Benares, the wife of T. M. Harman, Assistant Engineer, P. W. [illegible]

[illegible]

DEATHS.

PORTER—December 20th, at Madras, Margaret Mary, wife of Mr. W. A. Porter.

[illegible]—December [illegible] Watson, infant son [illegible] days.

All MONEY ORDERS, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, [illegible]

The statement [illegible] to telegraph [illegible] London [illegible] contemporary to the effect that peace is on the point of [illegible] in Afghanistan, is absurd on the face of it. There is no Government in Afghanistan with whom [illegible] made, and [illegible] more [illegible] than the Theatre of Gascoigne. It is of course possible that Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet, finding that the electors are influenced by the passionate harangues of the Liberal orators who are making a great capital out of the difficulties from which General Roberts has only just managed to extricate himself, is prepared to order that officer to evacuate not only Cabul but Afghanistan and abandon the Afghans to their own devices. This ignominious termination of the campaign would [illegible] late peace until the elections were over, and the Conservative Government might profit by a strategic movement to the rear which would cover our army and the Indian Administration with ridicule. If this be the meaning of the announcement that "peace" is at hand, the sooner the country understands what is about to be done the better. The public indignation will in that case very certainly put an end to the most outrageous and unpatriotic electioneering manœuvre ever contemplated—if this be indeed contemplated—by a political party at bay. But we doubt the whole story. There is nothing whatever to give a colour of probability to the assertion that peace is regarded as certain in quarters that are really well informed.

SHALL we hail the advent of the year 1880 as a year of health after a long season of widespread epidemic disease? In an address delivered before the Epidemiological Society in November last by Sir Joseph Fayrer, it was stated that the deaths registered in this country from fevers alone during the year 1877 amounted to 2,75[illegible],443. Admitting as we must do the inaccuracy of the registration of the causes of death, there is still more than sufficient in the vast number of upwards of two and a half millions of persons who are reported to have died from fevers in the year 1877, to make us pause before delivering an opinion as to the manner in which the Government of India met the late famine in this country. In 1878 the registered number of deaths from fevers in Bengal alone amounted to 742,887, being 12·38 per 1,000 of population. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the deaths from fevers were 85,260, being 38·9 per 1,000 of the population. The year 1879, the mortuary statistics of which have not yet been published, will probably exhibit results equally disastrous. It appears, then, that during the past three years there has been an excessive fever mortality in this country; a rate of mortality from this cause alone ranging from 10 to 40 per 1,000 of population; and a total mortality which may be estimated at six or seven millions. It is somewhat difficult to grasp figures of such enormous magnitude, or to deal with them by a close analysis. But there is sufficient in the enormous fever mortality to excite attention. By far the greatest proportion of Indian fevers are regarded, and very justly regarded, as preventable diseases. Sir Joseph Fayrer attributes much of the fever mortality of the famine years directly or indirectly to the famine itself. Of the fever mortality in the Hyderabad district he says that it was partly due to the exportations of wholesome food to the famine districts, and that "the population to a great extent subsisted in "an inferior or deteriorated kind of grain." This opinion of Sir Joseph Fayrer appears to be fully borne out by what actually occurred. During the recent famine grain commanded unusually high prices and the well-stocked districts sent their surplus stocks to the nearest market, thus equalizing the available supply in the districts visited by famine [illegible] the districts where the crops had not failed. This distribution of stocks had the effect of causing the dealers to offer for sale spoilt grain which was unsaleable in ordinary times. For the last three years the granaries of the country have been kept in a comparatively empty condition, and every kind and quality of grain has found a ready market. In addition to the consumption by the people of grain of inferior quality, it should be remembered that in [illegible] districts the grain on which the people ordinarily subsisted was replaced by grain of another quality, as, for instance, rice for bajree, bajree for jowaree. Dear food, insufficient food, and food of bad quality, were all factors in preparing the people for the reception of the fever poison, whatever the nature of that poison may be.

The experience gained during the late time of trial shows clearly enough that fevers accompany and follow famine. The [illegible] which are made by Government [illegible] also avert mortality from fevers. The view which the Government of India took [illegible] duty in the late famine was to provide [illegible] those who could work. The [illegible] famine seemed to give Government [illegible] the matter; all that it could do was [illegible] much life as possible. But when [illegible] bered, that if five or ten millions [illegible] were capable of being employed [illegible] really stood in need of wages from [illegible] enable them to live through the famine at least twice that number of persons [illegible] women and children, must of [illegible] worse position as regards the [illegible] surviving through a time of [illegible] That is to say, if a village [illegible] sent ten or twenty adults [illegible] order to gain a subsistence [illegible] that number of persons would [illegible] who could not go to such works [illegible] who would therefore be fully exposed to [illegible] the famine. It is amongst the number [illegible] who could not [illegible] that the great subsequent [illegible] would [illegible]. Amongst these latter the predisposition to fevers of the true famine type would be sure to arise. And have not such fevers occurred? Call them by whatsoever name we will the evidence that they have occurred is irresistible. We may set aside typhoid fever as playing little or no part in the great fever mortality that has taken place in India during the last three years. [illegible] Fayrer says [illegible] "disease [illegible] London Public [illegible] to [illegible] "[illegible] it may b[illegible] k-car? [illegible] perhaps as frequently, or more so it is not and this, I believe, not in regard to European soldiers only, but of the whole population of India. In short, I am, and long have been, of opinion that a form of fever exactly like European typhoid, except in its [illegible] exists in India and other hot and [illegible] countries, and that it is due to climatic causes, not to filth or specific causes such as give rise to it in England and elsewhere, and recent reports from India and other parts of the world seem to show that this view is gaining ground." The influence of what is [illegible] malaria has undoubtedly had much [illegible] in augmenting the fever mortality of the famine period. There is some reason to suppose that additional [illegible] of [illegible] intense malaria has been generated in [illegible] in consequence of the famine. [illegible] Western India fevers of [illegible] intermittent [illegible] have [illegible] to an unusual extent, and not only have they so prevailed [illegible] the famine [illegible] but they continue to prevail [illegible] has [illegible] in [illegible] districts and towns where [illegible] normal [illegible] ars [illegible] many [illegible] districts [illegible] increased to such an alarming extent during [illegible] that the well-to-do population [illegible] mortality [illegible] from their hou[illegible] in the [illegible] provinces, [illegible] famine and [illegible] commercial [illegible] great numbers. As the famine recedes f[illegible] continue to advance and to increase, but [illegible] should be noticed that where [illegible] excess, intermittents [illegible] is important as denoting a [illegible] mortality, that is [illegible] number of persons than usual [illegible] attacked with fever, and a much smaller proportion die. [illegible] pathological paradox [illegible] that the mortality from fevers [illegible] type is about fifteen times greater than from fevers of the intermittent type. Very little is yet known regarding Indian fevers during seasons of famine. The study of these fevers over large districts has never yet been undertaken in any scientific spirit. Some [illegible] has been made by Dr. Vandyke Carter in [illegible] to discriminate the various forms and [illegible] which may and do occur amongst [illegible] scientific [illegible] elsewhere [illegible] the famine [illegible] we should have had [illegible] contribution to the literature of Indian fevers and especially famine fevers. Wherever the fevers which accompany or follow seasons of scarcity have been studied in Europe contagion has been ascertained to be a factor in spreading the disease. It has been supposed that the famine fevers of India are non-contagious, but this has not been proved. On the contrary, where prolonged and careful observations have been made, contagion has been more than suspected. To determine this point with scientific accuracy is of the utmost importance, for upon a clear knowledge of the fact rests the adoption of means to put down the fever. If only a portion of the fevers which have prevailed during the [illegible] been fevers of a contagious character, [illegible] may be extinguished by the adoption of [illegible] proper measures. As bearing upon the question of contagion, it should be mentioned that in the cities where the death registration has been accurate in respect of numbers if less accurate in respect of the diseases under which the mortality has been registered, the excessive fever mortality has been wholly confined to the poor, to low caste Hindus and Mahomedans who live in crowded houses. Our readers will remember a remarkable description which appeared in our columns in the first year of the famine of widespread fever, showing how the disease was wholly confined to parts of the town where the immigrants found shelter. It is not a little remarkable that the same districts have continued to furnish nearly all the excessive mortality from fever ever since. This fact goes far to prove the existence of contagion in the stricken districts. Large tenement houses were found to be filled with the fever when it first appeared in Bombay, and during the last three years house after house has continued to have its inmates attacked by the same or a similar fever, but the fever has never spread to the classes who have not been socially connected with the labouring poor. And what is true of the fever mortality of the famine period in Bombay is probably true of the fever mortality of the famine in all the other fever districts of the country—namely, that contagion has been a great factor, in the long continuance of the fever, and also in adding to the heavy mortality.

We can only regret that having had to do with the most widespread, devastating, and long continued famine of modern times, the Government of India should have allowed the opportunity to slip by without investigating the cause or causes which swept away millions of its subjects from the face of the earth by that eminently preventable type of disease, designated fevers. The history of every famine proves that the fevers which have accompanied and followed it have been more or less specific in character, taking their peculiarities from surrounding circumstances, modified it may be by seasons and social habits, but contagious in character and amenable to appropriate sanitary measures. What is meant by the expression, "to deal with a famine?" Is it to find employment and food for a million of able bodied adults and allow ten millions to perish of fever? Let the million be employed and fed by all means, but let it not be said that the ten millions must meet their fate without an effort to avert it. If no application of the principles of hygiene is capable of stamping out diseases which are preventable, then let the necessary investigation be undertaken to add to our knowledge of the obscure but deadly forms of fever which slay millions of victims in a season. The principles of hygiene can then be applied in accordance with that knowledge.

THE Prince's Dock was opened yesterday with great [illegible] Sir Richard Temple. The proceedings were of a most interesting description, but they were drawn [illegible] length. At half past twelve o'clock the May [illegible] entered the Dock; and not until half past five o'clock did His Excellency the Governor perform the closing ceremony of christening the splendid hundred-ton [illegible], over which the Imperial standard was then floated [illegible]. Speeches there were innumerable, many of which will well repay perusal, that of Mr. Kittredge being specially eloquent and happy. Want of space compels us to withhold the report of these oratorical triumphs for twenty-four hours. Everything passed off well. The heroes of the day were without question Mr. T. Ormiston, the engineer, and Mr. [illegible] Glover, the energetic contractor, who must have [illegible] in their fullest and truest sense the [illegible] of Milton's words, "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." The [illegible] on board the P. and O. s.s. Cathay must be congratulated on the matter in which [illegible] into dock. In England a [illegible] that the first merchant steamer [illegible] for all time coming exempted from dock dues. We do not know whether this [illegible] extend to India.

THE London *Times*, which arrived by the [illegible] the following piece of news which [illegible] interest to the people of Bombay:—Sir Richard Temple, of the Nash, near Worcester, the Governor of Bombay, has consented to stand a second Conservative candidate for East Worcestershire at the next general election, in the place of Mr. T. E. Walker, [illegible] Mr. Henry Allsopp will be again a candidate. Sir Richard Temple will [illegible] whether he returns from India in time [illegible] We have no reason to doubt the general accuracy of the statement, but we have reason to believe that the matter is not so definitely settled as the wording of the paragraph would lead one to surmise. Between this and the general election, when it comes off, many things may happen which would render the electoral campaign of Sir Richard Temple in East Worcestershire less certain than our London contemporary apparently considers it to be.

BARODA FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, [illegible] 31.

THIS morning the bride arrived and was conducted from the station to the Nagar Bagh by a select cortege. First the green coated horsemen of the rissala, then some troopers attired as hussars, then the mounted escort of the Gaikwar standards. Elephants followed, and a motley throng of musicians banging away on drums and kettle-drums or blowing with puffed cheeks through shrill pipes. Two closed carriages contained, no doubt, the lady and her friends, and perched behind, where in Europe hang plush and silk stockings, female attendants stuck pluckily to the leather straps. There followed a long string of carriages, in which Raja Sir Tanjore Madava Rao and the members of the Gaekwar family, Kazi Shahbuddin, the second officer in the state, and Messrs. Pestonjee and Cursetjee were conspicuous among the crowd of nobles and officials of high standing. As the procession wound slowly through the streets of Baroda I noticed how the crowds that lined the pavement smiled, surprised at the, to them, quaint attire and long-haired head-dress of the strangers from distant Tanjore.

I purpose on some future occasion to tell you something about this alliance with the Tanjore family, but for the present let me describe to you the boy who is quietly sitting in his palace in the city while the bride, whom he may not yet see, is being conducted to the place where the marriage is to be celebrated.

His story is so strange, his luck so surprising, that many know its main features. When the Supreme Government determined on deposing Malhar Rao, it also resolved that the widow of the deposed Prince, the late Maharaja Khande Rao, should be permitted to select from the Gaekwar family a son to Khande Rao and a Raja for Baroda. The question was, who was a direct descendant of the founder of the House, for the member of the family did not exist in Baroda. Two young men, brothers, imagined that they had claims, but they were mistaken. In their disappointed fury one of them committed suicide, another made a mad attempt at creating a [illegible] rising and was relegated to Benares as a [illegible] of State prisoner at large within certain limits.

It had so happened that during the reign of Malhar Rao a true Gaekwar but a distant relative had been recognised as such by the Maharaja. He was living in poor but respectable circumstances in a distant and obscure village of Khandesh. The task of verifying his claims of relationship was entrusted to the Collector of Nasick, Mr. Gilbert Elliot, and this officer, by his prompt and yet patient investigation into certain papers of nativity, horoscopes, [illegible] what not, established the accuracy of the claims. Three boys, two brothers and a cousin were brought up to Baroda—three little boys whose appearance to-day is strangely different from what it then was. The privilege of selecting the Raja out of these three youngsters devolved on the Maharani, and by good luck or perhaps through some insight into their scarcely developed characters she chose as her adopted son, the little boy then aged twelve, who is now Sayaji Rao III.

Four and a half years have passed since then, and the Maharaja has employed his time well. His ruling characteristic is industry, untiring industry. Rising at five or sometimes earlier, he applies himself to his books, and at dawn he goes through an hour of tough instruction in wrestling. After breakfast and a little more study, he goes to his school where he stays till six in the evening. For the most part of the time he is engaged in his studies, but spares an hour at midday for billiards, and in the evening for drilling or riding and tilting. After his evening meal he again sits down to his books.

This sort of training has developed his character and his powers. Somewhat silent, reserved, and thoughtful, he avoids display and nurses what is in him for a future time. His abilities are fair, his common sense excellent, but all who know him, prize most in him his strength and honesty. He has a determined, if not a hand-some face, and his physical powers are quite above the average.

Lord Northbrook put this Prince on the Baroda *gadi*, and the Empress of India has named him the chosen Son of the British Empire. Men look forward to his career in the hope that he will destroy much of the evil that has long been rampant in the Baroda State. If this boy of fair promise fails in some degree to satisfy this hope the pity of it will be great.

But, Sir, about the festivities; there was another arena show yesterday. I am not sure if that thoughtful and intelligent animal, the elephant, was aware of the disappointment of the guests on the first occasion, but this is certain he gave us a bit of fun yesterday. Two of them did—I mean, one by making a bolt of it after a moment's struggle, the other by following him up and giving him one or two good ones in the ribs and hinder parts. Dear, dear, when an elephant turns tail and runs away how like he is to a fat old gentleman's legs in a pair of loose trousers: it is perfectly absurd, the similarity. One of the buffs, too, scampered off in such haste that he went bang through or under the massive beam which closes the entrance to the arena. Could his back stand a shock of that sort without injury to his thinking powers? It is no joke if one elephant injures another. The elephant is, I imagine, the most expensive beast to keep that man knows of. He requires at least five servants of sorts to keep him fat and clean, and his average annual cost at these parts is about £200 sterling a year. They say the Gaekwar keeps sixty of these big brutes mainly for show purposes and certainly not for use, so it seems to me that the elephant stud is almost too costly an item, and that the proverb about the white members of the family might even include the ordinary black ones.

I leave to another time a description of the Gaekwar's jewels which were exhibited to-day. The match between fifty ploughs took place this morning, and this afternoon prizes are distributed among the exhibitors in the Agricultural Show. Of these matters and to-night's Fancy Ball in the beautiful Nazar Bagh I shall tell you on some future occasion.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 12.

LONDON has presented during the last day or two most of the usual characteristics of "Cattle Show week. The town has been very full, the shop windows unwontedly bright and full of attractive objects the streets more than usually impassable, and the weather about as trying as could be imagined. The severe frost of last week had moderated just sufficiently to thaw the mud in the streets and convert it into a slippery paste, the discomfort of which to pedestrians [illegible] well be exceeded. [illegible] fogs have hung over the city during the day, followed [illegible] frost at night, the thermometer in the outlying districts recording from [illegible] degrees of frost. The nightly frost has been sufficiently severe to preserve the ice in the parts and in the various waters around London in tolerably fair condition, and skating has been going on at many places up to midnight, by the aid of lanterns and torches. The fortunate proprietor of a piece of water at Hendon must have been coining money, for during a very short frost last year he is said to have netted two or three thousand pounds. He not only charges sixpence for admission to his grounds, but being a tavern keeper, nearly all who come to skate stay to eat or drink also, and it cannot be said that his charges are moderate. With regard to the Cattle Show itself it is considered to be one of the best on record, but, like everything else, it appears to have suffered from the agricultural depression, for the attendance, although large, has not been up to the average of former years. The Queen and [illegible] both exhibit several animals, but have not succeeded in gaining any of the important prizes.

The winter on the Continent appears to have set in with even greater severity than in this country. In Paris the account of woe [illegible] [illegible] has been so unprecedented that the Municipal authorities have found themselves utterly unable to remove it from the streets, [illegible] the present manner in which it is [illegible] away as to do would have cost [illegible] sum which the Municipal Council [illegible] impossible to vote. The Seine and the [illegible] frozen over and [illegible] the [illegible] Boulogne having seen [illegible] [illegible] chased, but were unable [illegible] [illegible] ement, however, whic[illegible] [illegible] for some of the Paris [illegible] [illegible] widly—not remarkable for the accuracy of their information.

Mr. Gladstone is now home again at Hawarden, [illegible] his [illegible] campaign [illegible] this last day's performance [illegible] was, in itself, a most [illegible] than [illegible] public [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] inaugural address [illegible] of the Glasgow University to an audience of about [illegible] and spoke for an hour and forty minutes. [illegible] drew up a political meeting [illegible] number [illegible] a [illegible] nal [illegible] the City Hall and receiving an address from the Corporation of Glasgow. This brought his labours in Scotland to a close [illegible] on his journey home on Monday [illegible] as [illegible] fild than a fortnight previously, and delivered during the day no less than five distinct speeches, some of them under rather trying circumstances, especially in such severe weather as we are now enduring. At Carlisle he spoke from the window of the railway carriage, at Preston he had to alight and mount "a sort of temporary platform" at the railway station; at Wigan he spoke in the open air outside the station; at Warrington he again spoke from the train; and at Chester where he was met by a torchlight procession, which escorted him some distance on the road to Hawarden, the crowd was so great that he was compelled to address them from his own carriage. The substance of all the speeches except the Rectorial address, and those which related to personal or local matters, was to urge in various forms the necessity of getting rid of the Government, and the indictment against them he summed up at Glasgow as [illegible] finance in confusion, legislation in intolerable arrear, honour compromised by breach of public law, distress aggravated by the destruction of confidence. Russia aggrandized, yet estranged. Turkey mutilated and sinking every day. Europe restless and disturbed. Africa weighted with the memory of bloodshed and military disaster, Afghanistan ruined, India not advanced, but thrown back in Government, and at home the law broken and the rights of Parliament invaded. These are the theses which Mr. Gladstone undertook to maintain in his various speeches and it now remains to be seen how far he has succeeded in convincing the nation of their truth.

One result of the torrent of oratory which has led *Punch* to dub the ex Premier "The Colossus of Words," has been to put a stop for a time to the outpourings of all the smaller fry on either side. Liberal speakers now say as did Mr. Forster the other day, "Read Mr. Gladstone's magnificent speeches;" the Conservatives wait till their leaders have spoken; and those leaders seem in no hurry to begin their reply. Lord Salisbury spoke the other night at an agricultural dinner, but he said nothing about foreign politics, and his only reference to Mr. Gladstone was to defend himself against a charge which that gentleman had brought against him of favouring the doctrine of reciprocity, and to make some criticism upon his reference to the question of peasant proprietors. Ministers are probably reserving themselves for the coming meeting at Leeds, when Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Cranbrook will no doubt [illegible] about the Midlothian speeches. Mr. Gladstone's [illegible] is not to come off, as he has declined the invitation to a banquet there in celebration of his [illegible] birthday.

Another result of Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian campaign has been to produce a good deal of disquiet in the Liberal ranks about the leadership. It is clearly seen that whoever is the nominal head of the party, Mr. Gladstone must be the real leader as long as he takes an active part in political life; but, on the other hand, there are a good many Liberals who never have heartily accepted him as a leader, and whose objections to follow him are now stronger than ever, since his Radical tendencies appear to be developing at a very rapid rate. A Liberal Ministry without Mr. Gladstone in it would certainly be an anomaly, and if, as has been suggested, he were to take the Chancellorship of the Exchequer under Lord Granville, the chances of such an arrangement lasting many months are not very great. The position of a Liberal Premier, with Mr. Gladstone in a nominally subordinate office, would certainly be far from enviable. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, indeed, maintains that the Liberal leaders have positively no right to accept Mr. Gladstone's assistance in conducting a political agitation unless they are prepared to submit to his leadership, and that if it is not intended that he should be the next Liberal Prime Minister "we have reached the era of irresponsible demagogues." One curious circumstance about all these discussions is that people are beginning tacitly to assume that a change of Ministry is impending, although it would be difficult to say on what tangible ground this assumption is based.

The revived spirit of the Liberals is shown in the number of "forlorn hopes" in which they are preparing to engage at the coming general election. Westmoreland, which has been virtually in the hands of the Lowther family for the last 40 years, is to be attacked, and Mr. Forster, who is an elector of the county, went down to Appleby last week to assist in stirring up the zeal of the local Liberals. In Westminster, where in 1874 the Liberals sustained an ignominious defeat, Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Mr. John Morley are going to attempt to unseat Mr. W. H. Smith and Sir Chas. Russell, and began their campaign the other night at a crowded meeting held in St. James's Hall. The contest will probably be the most interesting one in the metropolitan district.

Another item of election news of some interest to Indian readers is the formal acceptance of Sir Richard Temple by the Conservatives of East Worcestershire as one of their candidates for that division. He has landed property to a considerable extent in the county, and is, it is stated, to be nominated when the dissolution takes place whether he has returned to England by that time or not. It will, however, I presume, be necessary that he should resign his office before he is elected, otherwise, according to the decision last session in the case of Sir Bryen O'Loghlen, the election would be null and void.

Mr. Gladstone devoted a considerable portion of his political speech at Glasgow last Friday to an attack upon the Indian policy of the Government; and condemned in turn the Arms Act, the Vernacular Press Act, and the "ruinous, unjust, and destructive" war in Afghanistan. With respect to the Arms Act, he asserted that the possession of arms was necessary for the destruction of "snakes and serpents," by whose bites 20,000 lives are annually lost; and that the Act had placed impediments in the way of the use of explosive materials for public works, railroads, and almost every engineering work. To this, a writer in the *Times*, signing himself "Indigo," replied that India was disarmed as long ago as 1857, and by the legislation of 1860, and that the discouragement of the habitual carrying of arms has been, in its operation, as salutary as the disarmament of the Highlands in the last century. As to the killing of snakes, the writer says, a stick is all that is required; and if Mr. Gladstone was referring to wild beasts the Act does not prohibit the use of arms to people who require them for the protection of themselves or their crops against wild beasts. The restriction of the trade in dynamite, "Indigo" says, had no political motive at all; but the Government strained the provisions of the Arms Act to limit the possible dangers which might arise in a hot climate from the use of that explosive material, which was only imported into India a year ago. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to this same portion of Mr Gladstone's speech, charges him not only with recklessness, but with ungenerosity towards the Government. Mr. Gladstone must know, it says, that the Arms Act was directed against the increase of the armaments of the native princes of India; but the Government are almost compelled to be reticent on the subject, because if they spoke out and disclosed their sufficient defence they would have to declare before the world that they mistrusted the loyalty and felt uneasiness at the movements of the native princes of India. With respect to Afghanistan, also, the same journal charges Mr. Gladstone with equal unscrupulousness. If he does not know he might suspect that the Government have some answer of which they do not feel at liberty to avail themselves just now. Suppose they have in their possession evidence which goes to show that the intrigues of Russia with Shere Ali were of old standing, they may well think it unadvisable to precipitate a rupture between England and Russia by publishing information which would excite public indignation in this country, and perhaps reduce to desperation the Government of Russia already in a well nigh desperate position.

All the further particulars that have been given this week respecting the recent Guy Fawkes plot at Moscow tend to increase the gravity of the event. It now appears that the mine was dug in September or October last, and it is said that the Russian Embassy in London had information as long ago as last [illegible] that an attempt would be made to blow up the Czar while travelling on the railway. It was information from the same source which induced the Czar to give up his intended visit [illegible] a few weeks ago. The force of the explosion was so great that if it had taken place under the royal train the latter must have been annihilated. The reason why more damage was not done to the luggage train was that the mine was placed under the left side of the line, while the train passed over the rails on the right side. The house occupied by the conspirators was situated about a quarter of a mile from the railway, and was bought in September last by a "respectable looking young man," who shortly afterwards, accompanied by a young lady and three young men, took possession of the house. He had it furnished, hung on the walls a number of religious pictures and the portraits of the Emperor and Empress and other members of the Imperial family, and thus "acquired in the neighbourhood a reputation for piety and patriotism." Behind the house was a barn, in which they dug a deep hole which was afterwards connected with the railway by a subterranean passage and the explosive matter which was placed under the line was connected with an electric battery [illegible] in the barn. Although [illegible] been arrested at Moscow [illegible] that any of the chiefs of the conspiracy [illegible] the Revolutionary Committee have issued a document in which they [illegible] the attempt [illegible] that the Czar [illegible] "a despicable despotism, [illegible] cowardly and sanguinary," [illegible] he will transfer his authority to an assembly freely elected by universal suffrage, [illegible] they leave him in peace and forgive him all his offences. "Until then no compromise [illegible] while there remains in us a drop of blood [illegible] over the ruins of despotism [illegible] the standard of liberty, and the will of the people shall become the law of [illegible]." Some persons question the authenticity of this proclamation, and express doubts whether any great revolutionary organization really exists; but however that may be, it is difficult to believe that such a carefully designed plot could have been so successfully concealed unless sympathy with or connivance at it was very widely spread. There is, indeed, a horrible suspicion conveyed in hints given by newspapers outside the control of the Russian police which, it is to be hoped, is nothing more than an invention of the Nihilists spread abroad for purposes of their own. It is stated that the Czar has on more than one occasion shown distrust of members of his own family, and it is remarked upon as strange that the Cesarewitch who was to have met his father at Moscow, waited for him at St. Petersburg, and still more strange that when the Czar did arrive at St. Petersburg the Cesarewitch was not present to receive him. The heir apparent to the Czardom is [illegible] understood to have favoured the Panslavist party, [illegible] no reason why he should be suspected of parricide [illegible] story which is told accounting his absence from Moscow has perhaps more truth in it [illegible] that the Cesarewitch was annoyed at the guard of Cossacks which now always accompanies the royal family in [illegible] public appearances being sent to escort him on his arrival at St. Petersburg, and he wrote to his father that for him (the Cesarewitch) at least there was no danger. The Czar sent an angry retort, and in consequence of the unpleasantness which thus arose between the father and the son the latter sent word that he was too ill to go to Moscow to meet the Emperor.

The return of the Czar to his capital has been followed by the assembling of a special council of the great dignitaries of the Empire which was, it is said, to have taken into consideration the proposed administrative and constitutional reforms of which we heard [illegible] [illegible] probably under present circumstances, was devoted to the discussion of a very different character. The formal resignation of Prince Gortschakoff [illegible] as Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to indicate that there is at present to [illegible] change in the policy of the Empire; and the [illegible] whether Russia will deal internally with the evils which afflict her or plunge into war for a distraction—whether, in fact, as in the days of Catherine, an attempt will be made to "cure inflammation at home by bleeding a neighbouring people."

There was a good deal of excitement in Windsor on Monday and Tuesday last, when the Queen received a number of the officers and men who had distinguished themselves in the late Afghan and Zulu wars, and invested them with the honours allotted to them. On Monday those officers who had received the Order of the Bath were decorated with the insignia of the Order, among them being Sir Samuel Browne, Commissary General Strickland, General Biddulph, and Admiral Sullivan, who have been appointed K.C.B's, and Colonel Pearson, Colonel Glyn, Colonel Drury Lowe, and a number of other officers who have been made C.B's. Colonel Burne was at the same time invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India. A small crowd assembled in the streets in the hope of getting a sight of some of the officers; but as the Queen's guests arrived in covered carriages, there was very little to be seen, and when some imaginative persons declared they had recognised some celebrity they were generally wrong. Majors Chard and Bromhead, for instance, were positively recognised, but they were certainly not there. The ceremony inside the Castle was a very short one, and lasted scarcely an hour. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Christian and Beatrice were with the Queen, and some of the newly decorated officers dined with her Majesty in the evening. The ceremony on Tuesday consisted of the decoration of several officers and soldiers to whom the Victoria Cross or distinguished service medals had been awarded. Those who were decorated with the Victoria Cross were Colonel Leet, of the 13th Regt.; Brevet Major E. Leach, and Lieut. Reginald Hart (son of the founder of Hart's Army List), both of the Royal Engineers, and Corporal Allan, of the 24th Regt., one of Chard and Bromhead's gallant band at Rorke's Drift. The medals were given to a colour-sergeant and three privates who had distinguished themselves in the Zulu war. There was yet another ceremony on Wednesday, when Colonel (now Sir Charles) Pearson was invested by her Majesty with the insignia of a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and Major-General Crealock with those of a Companion of the Order. There is a very general opinion that with these distributions and the promotions recently gazetted, it is quite time that the bestowal of these war honours should come to a close, and it has been asserted—but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement—that more honours have been awarded for these two wars than for the Waterloo campaign. However that may be, most people think we have had quite enough glorification of Zulu "heroes." According to the *World*, Captain Carey has made a formal application in writing to the Commander-in-Chief for a staff appointment; and the people at the Horse Guards, it is added, "thought that an engine boiler on the neighbouring Metropolitan Railway had exploded when His Royal Highness perused the document."

The difficulties which stood in the way of Sir Evelyn Wood's appointment to the Belfast command, vacant by the death of General Bell, have, it is stated, been overcome, and he will shortly be gazetted to that appointment with the rank of Brigadier-General. Sir Evelyn will be succeeded in the command of the 90th Regiment by Lieutenant Colonel Rogers, V. C. Another exception to ordinary rules is to be made in the case of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who is to retain his command of the Portsmouth District, notwithstanding his recent promotion to the rank of General. He only assumed the command in October 1878. Several changes, however, are to take place in the staff at Portsmouth. Colonel Gordon, the Assistant Adjutant General, is to go to Malta as Deputy Adjutant and Quarter-Master General; he is to be succeeded by Colonel Bray, now Assistant Quarter-Master General at Portsmouth; and Colonel J. C. Dormer, now serving on the staff at Malta, succeeds Colonel Bray. The distinguished service reward of £100 per annum, held by the late General Bell, has been given to Colonel Pearson. Another of these rewards is now vacant by the death of Lieutenant General Goodenough. This will also cause the promotion of Colonel C. W. Randolph, late of the Grenadier Guards, to Major-General; of Major J. G. S. Curtis, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, to Lieutenant-colonel; and of Captain G. B. Simpson, 29th Regiment, to Major.

The rumours which have been in circulation for some time as to the changes likely to be introduced into our military system as the result of the deliberations of Lord Airey's committee are now stated to be premature, as the committee are to take into consideration the report of the committee on the reorganization of the Indian army before they draw up their final report.

The attempts to destroy the second 38-ton gun of the Thunderer have not at present been successful. Sir William Palliser, who has a theory of his own on the cause of the Thunderer explosion, made some private experiments the other day at Erith with a 64-pounder converted gun. He fired from the gun five rounds, double loaded, followed by two rounds in which the gun had a single cartridge and shot, but with a considerable space between the two,—the object being to prove that the Thunderer was not burst by double loading, or by a vacant space being left behind the shot. The gun appeared to suffer no damage by the experiments. The Arsenal authorities at Woolwich, however, took no account of these experiments, but proceeded with their own. They have tried firing with air spaces of 12 inches between the shell and the cartridge, but no damage appears to have been done to the gun. Double loading has yet to be tried, and if the gun comes unharmed out of that ordeal also the theories of the Malta committee will be considerably shaken.

Among the octogenarians who have been carried off by the cold weather has been the Duke of Portland, of whom enough stories have been told to furnish plots for several three-volume novels. He lived a most secluded life, and although he built magnificent stables, had splendid houses and gardens, scarcely allowed a soul to approach him, and surrounded his dwellings with high walls, and, in the case of his London house, with a screen of ground glass, so that no prying eye should overlook any portion of his grounds. Sporting parties were always entertained hospitably at his lodges, but the duties of host he always discharged vicariously. He had estates in eight counties, besides owning a considerable slice of one of the richest districts of London, and his income is estimated at [illegible] less than [illegible],000 a year. The inheritor of this princely fortune is a young man of [illegible] a second cousin of the late duke, and a son of the late Major [illegible] Arthur Cavendish Bentinck. The old Duke, it is said, never saw his heir, although he did not neglect him, and other branches of the family are also said to be well provided for.

Whether the [illegible] Majesty is averse to [illegible] for ecclesiastical [illegible] influence seems to [illegible] Mr [illegible] being pushed to the [illegible] [illegible] continues in [illegible] [illegible] which has been [illegible] [illegible] of his [illegible] at St. Alban's last Sunday [illegible] Mackonochie [illegible] between Lord Penzance, the Archbishop of [illegible], and the Bishop of London at present [illegible] of them and the [illegible] reading [illegible] of the situation. The last report on the subject is that there is a probability [illegible] being commenced against Mr. Mackonochie with a view to his expulsion from his living on the ground of his contempt, in which case any new incumbent who might be appointed and resisted by Mr. Mackonochie would have his remedy at common law, and the present vicar would be liable to be "evicted" by the sheriff—an officer, it is remarked, "more accustomed to deal with defeated and recalcitrant litigants than are the mildest dignitaries of the Established Church." This is not a very promising solution of the difficulty; for it seems to open up a vista of a fresh succession of law suits, subject to all the vicissitudes which arise, from the "glorious uncertainty of the law," and which may last till Mr. Mackonochie is an old man, or till he is in his grave.

A memorial is being signed to the new London School Board, asking them to exercise the power which the Education Act gives them to pay a salary to their chairman. Lord Lawrence, the first chairman, declined to take any salary; and though in his case the refusal can easily be understood, the precedent is an awkward one for his successor, Sir Charles Reed, who is not a rich man, and has a business to attend to. It is most likely, now that the matter has been mooted, that the suggestion will be acted upon, and that the salary will be £2,000 a year—the amount which is paid to Sir James McGarel Hogg, the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Sir Charles Reed would then give up his business engagements and devote his whole time to the work of the Board which is of a very laborious character, as is shown by the number of members who retire after serving one term of office. The bevy of female members who have been returned to the present Board have been very quiet up to the present time, and it is to be hoped that their relations with their male members will be of a more pleasant character than was the case on the old Board [illegible] a few. One lady, I have heard, [illegible] to a well known [illegible] systematically [illegible] whenever he spoke. He [illegible] this for some time, but one day he lost [illegible] the [illegible] goodness to [illegible] that ladies who come here are expected to behave like gentlemen.

The success of the Merchant of Venice at the Lyceum is [illegible]. Not only is the house [illegible] with the greatest difficulty [illegible] can be obtained unless they are [illegible] six weeks before hand. [illegible] who have been to see the performance [illegible] have been Canon Farrar and [illegible] the [illegible] gentleman sought an interview [illegible] after the play was over, [illegible] that Venice had been with him the passion of a lifetime," and Shylock a life long study, expressed his "complete and absolute satisfaction" with the Lyceum performance. To have absolutely satisfied Mr. Ruskin on the subject of Venice is a feat indeed.

Mr. J. L. Toole, the comedian, has met with a sad misfortune at the outset of his career as a theatrical manager. His only son, a young man of considerable promise, who was studying for the Chancery bar, has been suffering for some weeks from an aneurism of an artery of the leg, and anxiety respecting his condition had brought on his father an attack of gout which compelled him last week to keep to his room. Last Saturday it was found necessary, as mortification had set in, to amputate young Mr. Toole's leg, and he survived the operation only 36 hours. Mr. Toole, himself unable to move without assistance, had to be carried downstairs to the death-bed of his son. Much sympathy is felt with the comedian in this great trial, but unfortunately people do not show their sympathy by going to his theatre, where, without his presence, things are going very badly, and thus the calamity which has befallen him is proving disastrous in more ways than one.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) [illegible] restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by [illegible] Co., Bolton & Co., D Fernandez & Co., and [illegible] Roosanji, Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and [illegible] son & Co., Calcutta; DeSouza & Co., [illegible] Shrestha & Co., Allahabad; R. Plomer and Co., [illegible] J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; [illegible] Abmednagar; and dealers in town.—[ADVT.]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GENERAL GOUGH'S BRIGADE.

KABUL, Dec. 24

Ammunition is greatly wanted here. General Gough's Brigade having come on light marching order it has only enough for its own requirements. Taking the force all round, we have less than 300 rounds per man and gun.

General Gough's Brigade occupies the Bala Hissar to-morrow.

THE AFGHAN STATE PRISONERS.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 1.

The three Afghan State prisoners who were deported from their temporary prison at Lahore Fort on the 31st are coming down country. Their destination is not at present known.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

GENERAL BAKER'S FORCE—DESTRUCTION OF MIR BUCHA'S FORT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

General Roberts telegraphs from Cabul on the 28th December:—General Baker's force marched twelve miles yesterday and was then within six miles of the Fort of Mir Bucha, the principal offender amongst the Kohistanis. Several headmen of Kohistan Logar and other districts have sent enquiring if they may come in, showing that the dispersion of the enemy was very complete and their punishment severe. They are reported to have lost nearly 3,000 killed and wounded during the [illegible] fighting.

Captain Tucker, the Political Officer who accompanied General Gough's Brigade from Gundamuck, returns there at once, and will, I hope, succeed in restoring communication.

A messenger arrived to-day with telegrams from India up to the 24th. He brought no letters.

The weather is fine and clear, but very cold.

Private Wood, of the 92nd Highlanders, died yesterday of a wound received on the 23rd.

General Roberts telegraphs from Cabul on the 30th December—General Baker's force reached Mir Bucha's Fort without opposition, and found Fort deserted and destroyed it. The force returns to Cabul to-morrow.

Seh Baba has been occupied by 200 men from Jugdulluck. The 3rd Sikhs march from Cabul to-morrow to hold Lataband until relieved by a regiment from the Khyber line.

The thermometer marked 16 degrees of frost last night.

General Bright telegraphs that a force marched out on the 30th from Barikab against some villages that have been prominent in the recent attacks on our posts. The places were completely surprised and the inhabitants surrendered without a shot. Their headmen have all been secured and brought into camp. The operation was very complete and successful.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

(By Indo-European Cable.)

[illegible] RUSSIAN ITEMS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.

The *Golos* is about to reappear again, but as a liberal and more lenient organ than was formerly the case.

The Empress of Russia continues to improve from her severe illness, and may now be pronounced as recovering.

THE QUEEN AND GENERAL ROBERTS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent a letter of congratulation to the mother of General Sir F. Roberts on the occasion of his victorious reoccupation of Cabul.

THE TAY BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Only a part of the train which was precipitated from the Tay Bridge has been found, but no bodies have yet been recovered. A subscription has been opened for the relatives of those who were lost in the accident.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley will return from the Cape to England this month.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The Revenue Returns for the December quarter amount to £[illegible], showing a decrease of £[illegible],750 as compared with the same period last year.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 31.

Sir A. H. Layard, the British Ambassador here, has suspended official diplomatic relations with the Porte and has asked Lord Salisbury concerning his future course of action.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Jan. 1.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Surat, with the outward English mails of the 1[illegible] ultimo, left here for Bombay at 4 a.m. to-day, and the s. s. Poonah, for Galle and Calcutta, at [illegible] p. m. yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	65,000 Bales.
Amount forwarded	19,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	5,000 do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton	202,000 do.
Do do. Surats	4,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	483,000 do.
Do. do. [illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Stock [illegible] London	54,000 do.

LONDON, Dec. [illegible]

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been unchanged.

Fair Dholera [illegible]

The money market has been quiet.

3 per cent. [illegible]	97½
6 per cent. [illegible] 1872	115
[illegible]	52 7-16
5 per cent. [illegible] Paper	78
4½ do. do	85½

Departure of the North Briton.

The Government of India have ordered that their thanks should be conveyed to Synd Wilayet Ali Khan, C. I. E., and Moulvie Fazl-ul-Rahman of Patna, for the loyal spirit of which induced them to offer a contribution of Rs. 5,000 each towards the expenses of the Kabul expedition. The offered donations have not been accepted, as no precedent exists for the acceptance of such contributions to the general revenues.

We learn that General Aitchison is going to-day to inspect the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at Egutpura.

The Government is incredulous as to the exodus from Baghdad of a number of the demi-monde of that city, obliged by stress of circumstances to seek a refuge in Bombay. The incredulity, we are sorry to say, is not well founded. A number of these women have arrived in Bombay, and are making their presence known by begging petitions in which they set forth that they were obliged to leave Baghdad owing to the "persecution" experienced by them at the hands of the Turkish authorities.

A correspondent writes to us:—On Tuesday last near Burhanpur, Central Provinces, a train on the G. I. P. Railway ran over a large panther. It occurred about eight o'clock in the morning. The engine driver brought the news into the next station, when an employé of the company went back to the spot pointed out and found the mangled remains. It appeared to be a very old panther, and the skin was in a mangy condition.

Sir Robert Sandeman received a telegram from the Khan of Khelat whilst at Lahore, in which the Khan says that he is anxious to render every possible aid in his power to the British authorities, and requests that his best wishes may be conveyed to the Viceroy.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. A. D. Pollen, C.S., to be Special Judge under Section 54 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879.

The authorities at Kandahar expect the new railway will be open to Dadur by the end of January. This will set free an immense number of transport animals, when the service of transport between Dadur and Kandahar will be reorganized. The bullock train will convey the supplies from Dadur to Chaman. From Chaman to Kandahar camels will be employed. It is expected that these arrangements will enable the Commissariat and Transport Departments to deliver at Kandahar 14,000 maunds of stores weekly. This quantity is double the amount actually required by the garrison, but if the force be increased, then it will also be necessary to increase the transport, so as to allow of a draft being withdrawn for any field division, or flying column, that may be sent on service.

According to present arrangements, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos is to leave Madras for Nellore to-day. His Grace will be absent from Madras for about two weeks, visiting Rajahmundry and other places before he returns.

When the Malabar, troopship, Captain Grant, which arrived at Portsmouth on the 29th ult. from Bombay, was off Cape Finisterre on the home voyage, the engines suddenly began to race without any apparent cause, and with a subsequent loss of speed. Having been docked at Portsmouth, and the water pumped out, it was found that one of the four blades of her Hirsch screw had been snapped off close to the boss. It is supposed that the propeller must have struck a floating spar. The Malabar will embark on the 12th the 1st Battery 3rd Brigade, [illegible] Battery 8th Brigade, and the 3rd Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, and drafts for India.

Owing to Captain Tucker, Political Officer, having accompanied General Gough's brigade to Kabul, Major Conolly has been attached to General Arbuthnot's brigade, at Gundamuk, as Political Officer.

Jampa Pandia, a rebel chief who had taken an active part in Rumpa Rebellion, and three other prisoners escaped from the prison at Chodaveram on the 18th ult. Inquiries as to their escape are now being instituted. A number of rebels looted Mugaloor, and retired in the direction of another village. Three parties of our troops having been sent in pursuit of the looters, Havildar Mahomed Yakub, of Hyderabad Contingent, succeeded in capturing four of them.

A home paper understands that the Secretary of State for India, having had submitted a list of four hundred applicants for appointments in the new Indian Marine, has declined to make the nominations, and has directed that the entire list shall be sent to the Viceroy. The conditions of service, the rates of pay, pension, &c., have all to be fixed hereafter, when the Government of India decide what they can spare for the service.

H. E. the Hon. the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate Mr. F. L. Latham, Acting Advocate General, to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only until the termination of the term for which the Hon. Mr. Marriott, who has resigned his seat, was nominated.

From the latest district reports from the Punjab we see that, from want of rain in some and great prevalence of sickness amongst the people in other districts, the area sown with the winter crops was up to date much smaller than usual. The health of the people was, however, improving.

The following were the signs at the beginning of December of some movement being in contemplation at Kandahar:—A large convoy of ordnance stores was suddenly ordered up from Quetta; the bridges on the Girishk road were ordered to be repaired by native labour; the medical department were told to make arrangements for four companies of British infantry being detached from the garrison; two companies of the Goorkhas at Chaman were ordered into Kandahar, and were relieved by two companies of the 2nd Sikhs from Quetta; the Engineers were ordered to be in readiness to march at short notice; the Quarter Master General desired officers to provide their native servants with a good blanket, and a [illegible] sheet capable of being carried [illegible]. It is as well that those precautions were taken as should an outbreak occur at Kandahar, General Stewart would not be taken altogether by surprise.

Mr. Baden Powell's departure to Madras has been deferred for the present. To-day he leaves Lahore on special duty to collect materials on forest law, land tenures, and revenue, with a view to compiling a text book for the examination of forest officers. He will be absent for some months. Mr. Pengelly, Deputy Conservator of Forests, takes charge of the office until the arrival of Dr. W. Schlich.

The Manager of the Dumraon Raj was lately sent down to Calcutta by the Maharaja to make arrangements for the purchase of warm clothing as gifts for the troops at Kabul. On the 20th instant he forwarded [illegible] bales and [illegible] boxes containing his purchases. Many other things have been purchased and prepared at Dumraon, and were to be despatched in a few days.

The 5th Bengal Cavalry (General Gough's Own) has been ordered to the front. A squadron of the 16th Bengal Cavalry from Allahabad will be sent to Nowgong to replace the 5th. The detachment of the [illegible]th Regiment British Infantry now [illegible] Benares, having received orders [illegible] to Ghazipur, will start early this week for Peshawar, where it will unite with the head-quarters and wing of the same Regiment, stationed at Dum Dum, which also leaves for the front. Three companies of the [illegible]th Regiment, from Shahjehanpur, will take the place of the Benares detachment of the 40th. The Central India Horse has also been ordered to the front. Colonel Martin was to leave for Kabul on the 4th instant in command of this fine cavalry corps. It is said that Captains Hopkins and Apperley, of the Central India Horse, who were on their way home to join the regimental depôt, have been stopped, and ordered to return to the service troops.

The *Athenæum* says:—Mr. Whitley Stokes has recently printed at Calcutta for private circulation, avolume of [illegible] Tales, containing 30 stories the greater part of which were told in Hindustani by [illegible] servant to his daughter Miss Maive Stokes, and afterwards [illegible] and excellently translated by [illegible] the book, which is [illegible] instruction as well as interest, will probably be published here before long, edited, with a prefatory essay on the connexion of Indian with European folk-tales, by Mr. W. R. S. Ralston.

Lord Airey's Committee on Army Reorganization has concluded its labours, and is only awaiting the arrival in London of Lord Napier of Magdala and of Sir Patrick MacDougall before submitting the final recommendations to the War Office.

The Indian troopship Malabar, Capt. Grant, sailed from Portsmouth on Dec. 12, for Bombay:—She takes out the unusual freight list of 36 officers, 38 sergeants, 1,086 rank and file, 69 women, and 181 children. The total includes the 1st batty. 3rd brig. Royal Art., consisting of 4 officers, 9 sergeants, and 148 men; the 2nd batty. 8th Brig. Royal Art., consisting of 3 officers, 5 sergeants, and 82 men; the 3rd batty. 9th Brig. Royal Art., consisting of 3 officers, 5 sergeants and 82 men; 46 men of the 6th Dragoon Guards, 45 men of the 9th Lancers, 132 men of the 10th Hussars, and 63 men of the 13th Hussars, all from Canterbury; 261 men of the 2nd batt. 9th Foot, from Ireland (ex Assistance), and 20 men of the same battalion from Great Yarmouth, 115 men of the 1st batt. 17th Foot and 3 men of the 2nd batt. 17th Foot, from Aldershot; and 86 men of the 67th Foot, from Fort Elson. The following are the names of the officers who take passage:—

Majors J. L. Davies-Cook and F. Walker, Captain F. F. Ditmas, and Lieuts English, Kelly, Hume, Shute, and Fendall, Royal Art.; Lieut. M. McDonnell, 18th Foot; Lieut-Col. Adcock, 16th Foot; Major Parry, 22nd Foot; Surgn-Major Meadows and Eaton, and Surgs. Connolly and Wellings, A. M. D., Vety-Surgs. Forsdyke, Goldsmith, and Ringe, of the Veterinary Department, Surgn. Gillard, 15th Hussars, Serg. F. Smith, R. A., Lieut. Light, 11th Foot, Lieut. Mellies, 66th Foot, Lieut. Mein, 63rd Foot, Lieut. McNair, 65th Foot, Lieut. Nicol, 4th Rifle Brigade, Lieut. Reilly, 17th Foot, Lieut Ryall, 17th Foot, Lieut. Smith, 11th Foot, Lieut. Ternan, 63rd Foot, Lieut. Taylor, 25th Foot, Lieut. G. E. Wiffin, Madras War Department, Capt. Hamilton 6th Dragoon Guards, Capt. Legge, 9th Lancers, Lieut. Philipps, 10th Hussars, Lieut. Hanbury, 6th Dragoon Guards, Ridingmr. Parry, 17th Lancers, Lieut. Watson, 13th Hussars, Lieut. Skyring-Hemery, 14th Hussars, Capt. Stewart and Lieut. Bunbury, 9th Foot, Lieut. Dawson, 2nd Foot, Capt. Maher, 88th Foot, Capt. Cox and Lieut. Liardet, 17th Foot, Lieuts. Tapp and Le Merchant, 67th Foot, Lieut. Ellicombe, 11th Foot Lieuts. Halkett, Burton, Berkeley, Livingstone, and Owen, 73rd Foot, Lieut. Macadam, 59th Foot, Lieut. Beale, 17th Foot, Lieut. Cooper, 40th Foot, Lieut. Greenwood, 6th Foot, Lieut. Honywood, 66th Foot, Lieut. Kemble, 12th Foot, Lieut. Wood, 34th Foot, Lieut. Wickham, 63rd Foot, Lieut. Wilson, 18th Foot, Lieut. Stewart, 92nd Foot, Lieut. W. Wild, Bombay Commissariat Department, and Surg. C. A. Daubeny, Bengal Medical Service.

The number of candidates for the Matriculation examination at the Madras University this year was 3,354, the largest ever known.

Major Euan Smith, C.S.I., who is at present at Muscat, has received orders to proceed at once to Kandahar.

Twenty-two widow marriages have taken place in Western India during the last ten years.

Several railways in America have adopted paper wheels for their locomotives and cars. They are light, tough, strong, and tend to reduce vibration and noise.

Professor Mudge has presented some interesting evidence relating to the antiquity of man in an American scientific journal. He starts by assuming the correctness of the generally accepted opinion among geologists that man was on the earth at the close of the Glacial epoch, and endeavours to prove that the antiquity of the race cannot be taken at less than 200,000 years. After the Glacial epoch American geologists have recognized, by their effects, three others—namely, the Champlain, the Terrace, and the Delta, all supposed to be of nearly equal length. His argument for estimating the duration of these epochs is as follows:—He takes the case of the Delta of the Mississippi, and notes the fact that for a distance of about 300 miles of this deposit there are to be observed buried forests of large trees, one over the other, with interspaces of sand. Ten distinct forest growths of this nature have been observed, which must have succeeded one another. These trees are the bald cypress of the Southern States. Some have been observed over 20 ft. in diameter, and one contained 5,700 annual rings. In some instances these huge trees have grown over the stumps of others equally large, and such instances occur in all, or nearly all, the ten forest beds. From these facts, Professor Mudge thinks it is not assuming too much to estimate the antiquity of each of these forest growths at 10,000 years, or 100,000 years for the ten forests. This estimate would not take into account the interval of time—which doubtless was very considerable—that elapsed between the ending of one forest and the beginning of another. "Such evidence," Professor Mudge concludes, "would be received in any court of law as sound and satisfactory. We do not see how such proof is to be discarded when applied to the antiquity of our race. There is satisfactory evidence that man lived in the Champlain epoch. But the Terrace epoch, or the greater part of it, intervenes between the Champlain and Delta epochs, thus adding to my 100,000 years. If only as much time is given to both these epochs as to the Delta epoch, 200,000 years is the total result."

Gustave Doré is at present engaged in illustrating Shakespeare. He is, the *Academy* understands, so completely absorbed in the study of the great national poet, that he can think and talk of nothing else but Shakespeare, and is putting forth his whole artistic power in the endeavour to interpret him in a worthy manner. He has already made a number of drawings, both large and small, of various scenes, and in particular has utilized some of the sketches he made last year during his tour in Scotland for his illustrations to *Macbeth*. It is believed that this work will be one of the greatest achievements of his art in the way of illustration. The first instalment of it may be looked for early next year.

In a leading article which appears on the situation in Russia the *Times* announces its conversion to the theory that the Russian revolutionary movement which was described the other day as the offspring of the late war, was really one of its progenitors. "The Socialists and Nihilists," we are now told, "desired the war. It was their opportunity: they were assured that whatever might be the issue of it, it would help to destroy a system which they detested, and would be the beginning of the end." These opinions, in which we seem to recognize a resemblance to our own, may be somewhat difficult to reconcile with the former view that the force which is now said to have helped to bring about the war was itself called into existence by it: but that of course is no affair of ours. We are more interested in noting the just importance which the *Times* attributes to the teachings of "Michael Bakunin, the leader of Russian Nihilism." We believe that, with the exception of a few changes of tense here and there, the remarks upon this [illegible] and opinions of this revolutionary apostle require no alteration. He was undoubtedly "persona multitudo [illegible] manifestoes in favour of political agitation; but we cannot now say that "Communism is too Conservative an institution for him," and that "he wants to see all States destroyed." He is at this moment a quiescent member of the most Conservative society in the world, and has ceased so far as man can judge, to "want" either the destruction of States or anything else. He has been dead some years.

Among the various means adopted by the Russian Government to prevent the spread of Nihilist doctrines is the publication of a curious document which has lately been circulated in the higher schools and the military colleges of St. Petersburg. It is entitled "A Warning to the Orthodox," and bears the stamp of the ecclesiastical censorship of Moscow and the signature of the Pope Bogoliouboff. The following, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Soleil*, are some extracts from this document:—"The coming of Antichrist is at hand. It is announced by the appearance of those godless men, real emissaries of Satan, who strive to undermine the foundations of the Orthodox Church, and even those of the sacred power of the anointed of the Lord, our Czar. Those men seek to dupe foolish people by instilling their Satanic poison into the youth of the country and the workmen in factories, and by preaching a false and chimerical equality which does not even exist in heaven, for it is in paradise especially that the degrees of the tchinn are to be found. They wish to kill all the landowners in order to seize their property for themselves. These monsters have come from the West; they are the direct representatives of the Paris Commune. Be careful not to have any relations with them, for they are the enemies of our father the Czar. Shut your ears to their words, and denounce them to the authorities."

PROCLAMATION DAY PARADE IN BOMBAY.

Early pedestrians on the Bombay Esplanade were yesterday enlivened by a sight which is certainly not an every-day occurrence. The Oval in front of the Secretariat was full of the buzz and stir which attend the presence of a large body of troops, arrayed in all martial pomp and panoply. The occasion was the anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen, in honour of which a full-dress parade of all the troops in garrison, together with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, was held in the Oval. In the absence of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief and General Aitchison, Colonel A. H. Dawson, R. A., the next senior officer, commanded; and the members of staff present were Captain W. Cooke-Collis, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and Major F. Adams, Assistant Quarter Master General, besides Major W. R. Llewellyn, R. A., commanding Royal Artillery, and Captain W. G. Malloy, R. A., Adjutant Royal Artillery. The troops arrived on the ground soon after 6-30 a. m., and were drawn up in line, facing west at open order with twelve paces interval between battalions. The Garrison Batteries of the Royal Artillery were on the right, next the 7th Royal Fusiliers, the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, and the 9th Bombay N. I., and the 21st Bombay N. I., on the left. The 9th N. I. furnished points and colours. The field state of the troops was as follows:—Royal Artillery 6 officers, British Infantry 8 officers, Native Infantry 8 officers, Native officers 23, &c. In all about 1,147 of all ranks were on the ground. When the Officer Commanding the District came on the parade, an imperial salute of 31 guns was fired from the saluting battery at Apollo Bunder, the Infantry firing a *feu-de-joie*; after which a Royal Salute was gone through in due form. The firing was very good. Three cheers for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, were then heartily given by all the troops. The line then broke into column, and the troops marched past the Commanding Officer. The 7th Fusiliers marched past best. The Volunteers made a poor show, no doubt reserving themselves for the guard of honour at the Prince's Dock later in the day.

Wanted a Husband.—The following advertisement appears in a contemporary:—A Young Widow, of Irish and Scotch parentage, age 25, without any Children, also fair complexion, with light hair and dark eyes, medium height, Religion—Church of England, wishes to correspond with a gentleman with a view to marriage, who must be an European or fair East Indian, with a salary of not less than Rs. 300 per month, age between 30 and 40 and a Protestant. No objection to Mofussil life. Unexceptionable references required, and can be given. Address—A. Z., care of Manager.

THE OPENING OF THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

The ceremony of opening the new Prince's Dock for traffic was performed yesterday with great *eclat*. The preparations at the dock were on a large scale. From the top of every crane, including the monster machine on the jetty, from various parts of the storage sheds, from the two large signalling flagstaffs on the harbour face, and from numerous coloured poles erected here and there, flew gay banners of various colours and designs; and there were refreshments laid out here, there, and everywhere, to be partaken of by the immense number of guests after the ceremony should have been brought to a close. The majority of the visitors drove down to the dock, and awaited the appearance of the May Frere and her consorts, which were to steam up the harbour and through the open gates. Looking out in the direction of the Apollo Bunder, on the watch for the appearance of the yellow funnels and graceful hull of the Governor's yacht, it was noticeable that all the vessels at anchor in the harbour had donned their gala dress in honour of the occasion. It had been announced that the May Frere would lead the way into the dock at twelve o'clock, but she was behind time, and in the interval those collected on the piers had abundant opportunity to look about them. Long before the anxiously expected vessels hove in sight, a very large number of people had gathered together, amongst whom were two or three gentlemen specially notable in connection with the occasion. There, for instance, was Mr. John Fleming, the promoter of the Elphinstone Land Company, from whom Government purchased the portion of the foreshore on which the dock is situated; and there also was Captain McCann, who brought across the harbour the first cargo of material to commence the work of reclamation from the sea which made the Elphinstone Estate. There, too, busily superintending the arrangements, was Mr. Thomas Ormiston, C. I. E., now Consulting Engineer, and formerly Resident Engineer to the Port Trust, who designed the dock and fought long and earnestly in its behalf before Government would sanction its being carried out. And another notable figure in the crowd was the tall form of the chief member of the eminent firm of contractors (Messrs. Glover & Co.) who have brought the work of construction to so satisfactory a conclusion.

It was about a quarter past twelve when the May Frere appeared in sight, and taking the north channel outside Cross Island, wore round and made for the dock entrance. It was expected that she would be able to steam clear through without any danger of forming a close acquaintance between her freshly painted hull and the granite piers; but she got too much to the north in making for the entrance, with the result that she bumped her port side rather heavily against the south pier when half way through the gate. There was the sound of a smart blow, and the little vessel gave a lurch which exercised the agility of those on board considerably to keep their legs, and when she had passed through into the dock a patch of paint had been transferred from her side to the granite wall, but beyond this scaling process, no particular damage was done. As she passed over the sill, the excellent band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, stationed on the quay, played "God save the Queen," followed by "God bless the Prince of Wales." At the same time, the cranes round the dock were set working by means of the hydraulic machinery, and might be seen stretching their long arms over the quays as if clutching at imaginary cargo. In recognition of the presence of the Governor on board the yacht a personal salute of seventeen guns was fired when the yacht entered the dock. Once fairly through the gate, she was checked by a rope fastened to her bow and speedily brought to her moorings at the east wharf. Here H. E. the Governor (Sir Richard Temple) who had been standing on the bridge while the yacht entered the dock, stepped ashore and was saluted by a full Guard of Honour of the Bombay Volunteers. His Excellency was attended by Captain Deane-Pitt, Lieutenants Plant and Radcliffe, and Dr. Waters, and with him from the May Frere there landed a large number of gentlemen including the Commander-in-Chief, General Warre, Colonel Baker, Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Mowat, Mr. Kittredge, Captain Morland, Mr. F. Mathew, and other members of the Port Trust, Major-General Brooke, and several of the officers of the American flagship Ticonderoga, at present lying in the harbour. The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief inspected the guard of honour, with whose appearance His Excellency expressed himself to General Hewett, Commandant of the Corps as much pleased, and afterwards walked along the quay towards a small tent which had been pitched as a shelter during the time occupied by the entrance of the larger vessels into the dock. On the way they paused to look at a curious spectacle formed by a group of some dozen divers, attired in their india-rubber clothes and ugly metal helmets, whom some painstaking official had just succeeded in dressing into line. By this time, nearly one o'clock, the Indian Government steamer Dalhousie, 950 tons, length 200 feet and breadth 28 feet, had arrived off the entrance to the dock. A rope was made fast to her starboard bow and passed round a winch worked by hydraulic power, and she was warped through the gateway without mishap, though she did not take to the passage kindly, was only saved from an ugly rub by the timely insertion of a huge cork fender between her side and the quay. She was moored also alongside the east wharf, inside of the May Frere. The next vessel to arrive was the fine P. and O. steamer Cathay, 2,982 tons, 330 ft. long and 39 ft. broad. In spite of her great size, she made less difficulty about entering than either the Dalhousie or the little May Frere; but, finely handled by Master Pilot Walke, who was in charge of her, she just slowed down off the entrance and then steered clear through and made her way direct across the dock to her moorings in the centre of the west quay. The British India Company's steamer Khandalla, 2,030 tons, 316 ft. long and 33 ft. wide, which was in charge of Master Pilot Smith, passed through in the same free and easy style. She and the Cathay were both cheered heartily by the gentlemen collected on the wharves as they crossed the sill. The Chanda, belonging to the same Company, a vessel very nearly as large as the Khandalla, made a little too much allowance for the tide and scraped against the north pier inside the entrance, cutting in two a fender with which the wharfmen tried to break the force of the collision, and causing a slight dinge in her stem. The next arrival was the sailing ship Lady Cairns, a fine iron vessel of 1,311 tons, belonging to the British Shipowners' Company, Limited, which approached in tow of two steam tugs, one [illegible] the entrance, the tug on the starboard side [illegible] while the other tug continued to steam ahead, with the result that the ship was forced over against the north pier. She had very little way on, and no damage would have been done had not the captain unfortunately had his starboard anchor hanging from the cathead instead of being properly secured, the result of which was that the anchor was broken between the ship's side and the pier, and one of the prongs was driven through the iron plating of her hull, making a hole a foot and a half long and some four or five inches wide. This mishap had the effect of checking her speed so that she came to a dead stop half way through, and then, the tide having by this time turned, commenced to go out again instead of proceeding into the dock. However, a hawser was made fast to her stern, and she was hauled through by a troop of lascars. The British India steamer Pachumba was also expected to enter the dock, but there was a danger of the vessel's inside grounding if the channel were kept open longer, so when the Lady Cairns had got clear, H. E. the Governor stepped forward and pulled a handle to set in motion the hydraulic machinery to close the gates. This duty being performed, His Excellency said: "I have now to go through the verbal form of declaring this dock open. It is open from to-day to vessels drawing 20 ft.; we hope that it will very soon be open for vessels drawing 21 ft., and a short time after that, for vessels drawing 23 ft., which you will understand is the draught of the great troopships and vessels of the largest tonnage." Thereupon a salute was fired from a battery composed of guns from vessels of the Indian Marine and from the arsenal, under charge of Captain Brebner; and a photograph of His Excellency, with his hand on the machinery, and the group of gentlemen about him was taken by Mr. Johnson, of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. The ceremony of opening the dock being thus completed, the Governor and party walked round to the engine-house, and inspected the hydraulic apparatus, and afterwards adjourned to the magnificent railway shed on the jetty. Here were a number of ladies, gathered together at the south corner of the shed, which had been carpeted and fitted up as a comfortable drawing room. After a short stay here, Colonel Baker, with Mrs. W[illegible] being [illegible] the godown, where tables had been laid for a very large number of guests. After lunch the following toasts were proposed:—"The Queen Empress of India," "The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family," "The Viceroy of India"; "The Governor of Bombay," to which His Excellency Sir Richard Temple replied—all proposed by the Chairman (Col. Baker); "The Chairman and Trustees of the Port of Bombay," proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, and responded to by Col. Baker; "Success to the Prince's Dock," proposed by Mr. Kittredge; "The Engineer, Mr. Thomas Ormiston, C.I.E.," proposed by the Governor and replied to by Mr. Ormiston; and "The Contractors, coupled with the name of Messrs. Glover & Co.," also proposed by Sir Richard Temple, and replied to by Mr. Glover.

After this, nothing remained to be done but to inspect the 100 ton crane at the head of the jetty, which was set working and made to lift three great blocks of stone, chained together, and aggregating a weight of some 37 tons. This over, the Governor took his departure, and the other visitors soon followed.

A full report of the speeches at the luncheon will appear to-morrow.

BOMBAY.

Music at the Gymkhana.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regt. N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening:—

Overture	Concert	Tilt.
Aria	Don Sebastian	Donizetti.
Valse	Die Grafenberger	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Minstrels' Songs	Kuhner.
Valse	Fruhlings Grusse	Kuhner.
Galop	Stuttgarter Konigsbon	Kuhner.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	[illegible]	
Overture	Military	Embury.
Selection	Scotch Airs	Hartmann.
Selection	Princess of Trebizonde	Offenbach.
Valse	Casino Tanze	Gung'l.
Galop	Merkur	Roedeberk.

Mr. E. H. D. Wilson, acting Collector of Khaira, has been appointed to act as Collector of Rutnagiri.

Mr. Arthur Crawford, who was at Poona during the Christmas holidays, has left again for Goa on receiving a telegram from that place.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, Senior Member of Council, Bombay, has left on a trip to Calcutta and other places during the Christmas holidays.

Improved Agriculture.—We hear that the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass, C. I. E., has purchased in Sholapur, a vast area of land which is to be utilised in agricultural purposes on the most improved plan.

Drowned.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sankley Talao, Byculla, on view of the body of Rama Cooshna, a Hindu labourer, who was found drowned in the tank. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Pyramids.—Mr. Roberts plays a return match at pyramids with Mr. Bridger this evening at the Waverley Billiard Rooms. The match is for Rs. 200, and judging from the result of the last match when the amateur won by 11 games to 9, a close contest may be expected.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 30th Dec., was 455, being 7 less than in the previous week, 4 less than the total of the week ending 31st Dec., 1878, and 51 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 308 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 34·53. There were 149 deaths from remittent fever, being 12 less than in the previous week and 21 less than in the same period last year. There was only 1 death from cholera last week, and none in the week previous. The deaths from diseases to the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 39, 18, and 26 respectively, as compared with 35, 24, and 37 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentage of mortality are unreliable."

MACLEAN'S GUIDE.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, a copy of the fifth edition of Maclean's Guide to Bombay, illustrated with lithographs of some of the principal buildings and ornaments of the city. This Guide is almost a model of what such a work ought to be, and we wonder that no enterprising gentleman compiles a similar Guide for Calcutta. —*Englishman.*

A new edition of *Maclean's Guide to Bombay* has just been published. This little book has well earned its remarkable success, and with each successive revision, is enlarged and improved. This year it is embellished, for the first time, with a number of lithographic views of the principal public buildings and other objects of interest in and near Bombay.—*Pioneer.*

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE INDIAN ARMS ACT.

The following letter to the *Times*, signed "Indigo," deserves attention. It is an answer to one of the principal charges brought by Mr. Gladstone in his speech at Glasgow against Lord Lytton, and relates to the Indian Arms Act of 1878:—

Mr. Gladstone said in effect that the restrictions imposed by the Act upon the use of arms are mainly new, and that such restrictions, generally impolitic as indicating distrust in the people, are specially undesirable in India, as arms are there necessary for the destruction of snakes and serpents, by the bite of which reptiles 20,000 human lives are yearly lost. Now, the wearing of arms in India was not, as might be gathered from Mr. Gladstone's words, first prohibited by the Act of 1878. British India was generally disarmed in consequence of the events of 1857, and by the legislation of 1860, and it would hardly be too much to say that the [illegible] measures of the Indian Government have conferred greater benefits on the country. Many of your Anglo-Indian readers will remember, when thirty or forty years ago the wearing of arms, the survival of ancient anarchy in the land, was general, how the sword, dagger, spear or matchlock, was resorted to in petty village disputes, now settled by words or by the local court. The discouragement of the habitual carrying of arms in India, although its immediate occasion was a political necessity, was, in its salutary operation, like the disarmament of the Highlands in the last century, a measure of the highest blessing. Mr. Gladstone is, of course, mistaken in the assumption that arms are needed or used to kill snakes, a stick being all that is required; and the fact is, that mortality from snakes has immensely reduced in every part of India under British administration and since the general disarmament. At Nagpore, "the City of Cobras," for instance, where formerly snakes and serpents literally swarmed, they have now, in the short period of British rule, practically disappeared; and the same thing has happened in other places, notwithstanding the reluctance arising from religious feeling, of the natives of India to kill snakes. It has only been possible to overcome it by the persuasion of rewards in hard cash. Probably Mr. Gladstone was referring to wild beasts as much as to snakes. If so, he will be glad to hear that the Act does not prohibit the use of arms to people who require them for the protection of themselves or their crops against wild beasts; while so efficiently has their destruction been organised under British rule that in many wide-extended provinces, were formerly cultivation was almost impossible by reason of their ravages the tiger and the leopard are now rapidly becoming extinct. I will instance Khandeish, the Central Provinces, and the Panch Mahals—the last named province taken over from Scindiah, infested with tigers only in 1858. The restriction on the trade in dynamite referred to by Mr. Gladstone has certainly no political motive, and has arisen solely out of the anxiety of the Indian Government to prevent public calamity. Dynamite was imported into India only a year ago—there then existing none of those legislative or administrative restrictions on its employment which have been found necessary even in England, and in India it was extremely doubtful whether owing to the risk of the heat of the climate causing explosion—through exudation of the nitroglycerine from its earthy vehicle—the carriage of dynamite could be safely permitted at all. Therefore pending inquiries which were immediately instituted, the Government, in the absence of other legislation, took advantage of the provisions of the Arms Act to limit the possible dangers of the unrestricted traffic in dynamite. These simple facts sufficiently dispose of Mr. Gladstone's charges against Lord Lytton in connection with the Indian Arms Act of 1878.

THE PRESS COMMISSIONER IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—May I ask the favour of a little space in your columns to notice some grave inaccuracies in an article on recent Indian affairs, by Colonel Osborn, in the December number of the *Contemporary Review*? The inaccuracies to which I refer seriously affect myself and my office, and seem to call for prompt correction.

1. Colonel Osborn says "The Press Commissioner is attached to the personal staff of the Viceroy." He is not, and never has been. He is attached to the Political Department and is under the orders of the Foreign and Home Secretaries.

2. Colonel Osborn says that the Press Commissioner "never has had any duties in connexion with the Vernacular Press Act. If he had said that the Press Commissioner is not a censor, he would have been perfectly right; the Commissioner was not authorized or intended to be a censor. There is, happily, no scope or room for a censor in India. The benevolent action of Government, stimulating the rapidly growing good-feeling and enlightenment of the Native Press has produced a tone of really sincere loyalty throughout the whole of that Press, a tone which has been prominently noticed in nearly every divisional report recently published; while (as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal observed a few weeks ago) the mere existence of the Press Act on the statute-book has been sufficient caution to the mischievous and the reckless. But from the context it is evident that Colonel Osborn really means that the Press Commissioner's functions in regard to the Vernacular Press at large are either non-existent or insignificant. All I can say is, the instructions given to the Press Commissioner informed him that these functions "should be the most important part of his duty." He has to bring to the knowledge of the Government all "important criticism or suggestions on the measures or proposals of the Government or its officers" that may appear in the Native Press; formerly, many of the most valuable suggestions of local knowledge, published in the provincial vernacular dialects, had remained buried in the obscure newspapers wherein they had first appeared. He is to be "the recognized medium between the Vernacular Press and Government whose duty it will be to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the legitimate wants and aspirations of the Press, to receive and reply to references or complaints from editors, and, in a word, to act as the referee of the Press in its communications with the Government." He has to communicate with native editors "on questions and measures which are still under deliberation, and regarding which it would be desirable to evoke free and intelligent criticism from the native public." These quotations are taken verbatim from the official instructions which the Press Commissioner is bound to obey; and if Colonel Osborn can show that they have not been obeyed, he should call on the Indian Government to appoint a more efficient Commissioner.

3. Colonel Osborn further says, "Any newspaper which offends the Government by criticism of too harsh a character is liable to have the supply of such 'morsels' (of information) suspended until it gives evidence of amendment. . . The vengeance of Lord Lytton and the Press Commissioner has already fallen upon one journal. The Calcutta *Statesman* having poured ridicule on the Press Commissioner has been deprived of his ministration." I assert explicitly that no criticism, harsh or otherwise, has ever in the slightest degree affected the relations between the Press Commissioner and any newspaper. The solitary case in which there has been any rupture at all is that of the Calcutta journal, the *Statesman*, whose new London branch is edited, so I learn from its ubiquitous advertisement, by Colonel Osborn himself. On the occasion to which he refers, the stoppage of the communications was almost asked for by the editor; for in an editorial paragraph he publicly characterized them as "fatuous flapdoodle," which somewhat obscure expression was taken to mean that he did not wish to receive any more "flapdoodle," fatuous or otherwise.

The above inaccuracies all occur in the one page which Colonel Osborn devotes to the denunciation of the Press Commissionership. With the rest of his article, which is simply 20 pages of curiously vehement invective, I have no personal concern *ex pede Her Bulem*. Nor need I notice the general description which is given of the duties of my office, further than to say that the whole picture is an utterly fanciful one. The *Spectator*, presumably not an unfriendly critic, mildly says of Colonel Osborn's article that "a little more impartiality in stating the Government idea of its own objects would have strengthened the paper;" it might, perhaps, have added—a little more accurate acquaintance with facts would have prevented Colonel Osborn from publishing it at all.

ROPER LETHBRIDGE, M.A., Oxon, (Indian Press Commissioner, on furlough.)

Ventnor, Dec. 8.

DECORATIONS FOR THE AFGHAN AND ZULU WARS.

INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The Queen having recovered from her recent indisposition, on Dec. 8, at Windsor Castle, Her Majesty received and decorated the military and naval officers who have served with distinction in the recent campaigns in South Africa and Afghanistan.—

Assembling at the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway about one o'clock, those who had been selected quitted town in two saloons which had been attached to the train leaving London at 1-20, arriving at Windsor shortly after two o'clock. They were about twenty in number, and were attired in full military and naval uniform. The Lord Chamberlain and the Mistress of the Robes had come down by a previous train to attend Her Majesty during the ceremonial. A more modest, though not less interesting, arrival at the same moment was that of Colour-Sergt. Smith, of the 90th Regt., one of the heroes of the Zulu expedition, who had travelled from Hamilton, in Scotland, to receive his decoration at the hands of his Sovereign. Stepping from the carriage, the sergeant, whose scarlet uniform was shrouded by his gray military coat, passed among the crowd almost unperceived, and made unmolested to the friendly shelter of the Victoria Barracks. Out of compliment to the gallant visitors, the Mayor of Windsor (Mr. J. Webb) and Alderman Devereux were present upon the platform to give them an unofficial welcome.

Several of the Queen's carriages were held in readiness within the station yard, and in these the officers drove through High Street past the lines of spectators (who cheered lustily as the carriages passed) and up the Castle Hill to the grand quadrangle, where a guard of honour of the 2nd batt. Grenadier Guards, with the Queen's colours and band, was mounted, under the command of Lieut.-Col. E. Antrobus, Lieut. Lord W. Cecil, and Second Lieut Sir James Drummond.

Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the chief officers of the Royal Household, proceeded to the White Drawing Room, the band of the guard of honour, under Mr. Dan Godfrey, playing at the moment the National Anthem. Here, in the presence of the Court, the Queen proceeded with the ceremonial of investiture.

The following Knights Commanders of the Order were severally introduced by the Lord Chamberlain, attended by the Registrar and Secretary to the Order, and were knighted, and invested by Her Majesty with the insignia of their respective divisions in the Second Class of the order, namely.—

Commissary-Gen. Edward Strickland; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel James Browne (had been knighted previously); Major-Gen. Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph; Sir Henry Drummond Woff (Civil); Rear-Admiral Francis William Sullivan.

Col. Own Tudor Burne was then introduced by the Lord Chamberlain, attened by the Registrar of the order of the Star of India carrying the insignia, and received the honour of knighthood, and her Majesty invested him with the riband and badge, and delivered to him a star of a Knight Commander of the Order.

After which the following Companions of the Bath were introduced and received from her Majesty their decorations in the Military and Civil Divisions of the Third Class of the Order, viz.:—

Col. Richard Thomas Glyn, 24th Regt., Col. Cadwallader William Elgee, Royal Art., Col. Frederick William Edward Forestier Walker, Scots Guards, Col. Charles Knight Pearson, half-pay, late 3rd Regt., Lieut.-Col. Alexander Haddon Lindsay, Royal Art., Col. Frederick Samuel Blyth, half-pay, late 40th Regt., Col. Robert Bruce Chichester, Brigade Depot, late 81st Regt., Col. William Stirling, Royal Art., [illegible], Mr. Eyre Massey Shaw, chief officer Metropolitan Fire Brigade (Civil), Major-Gen. Edward Newdigate, Capt. Richard Bradshaw, R.N., Col. Drury Curzon Drury-Lowe, 17th Lancers, Col. Robert Children Whitehead, half-pay, 58th Regt., Capt. Henry John Fletcher Campbell, R.N., Lieut.-Col. Wykeham Leigh Pemberton, 60th Rifles, Lieut.-Col William Aenry Dowling Reeves Welman, 99th Regt., Lieut.-Col. John Tatton Butler Brown, Royal Art., Lieut.-Col. Henry Parnell, 3rd Regt., Lieut.-Col. Charles Mansfield Clarke, 57th Regt., Lieut.-Col. John North Crealock, 95th Regt., Lieut.-Col. Arthur Harness, Royal Art., Commissary Edward William Henry Webb, Surg.-Major Charles M'Donough Cuffe.

Lieut.-Col. Sydenham Malthus, 94th Regt., was unable to be present, having sailed for South Africa.

The company were afterwards entertained at luncheon in the Waterloo Chamber, most of those invested leaving the Castle immediately afterwards for the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway, where crowds of residents had assembled to witness their departure for London. The throng gathered closely round the saloons to get a glance at the Zulu and Afghan heroes, and cheer after cheer was given till the train passed out of the terminus.

THE VICTORIA CROSS, &c.

On Dec. 9 the Queen decorated at Windsor Castle several officers and soldiers who had been selected to receive the Victoria Cross and other honours in recognition of their services during the recent campaigns.—

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who had received the Royal summons to attend at the Palace assembled at Windsor in the course of the day in readiness for the ceremonial, which had been fixed for three o'clock in the afternoon. Among these were Col. Leet, of the 13th Regt.; Capt, and Brevet Major Edward P. Leach, and Lieut. Hart, R.E.; Lance-Sergt. William Allan, 2nd batt. 24th Regt.; Colour-Sergt. J. Smith, 90th Regt.; Corp. Roy and Priv. J. Power, 1st batt. 24th Regt.; and Trooper Robert Brown, of the Frontier Light Horse.

Col. Leet receives the Victoria Cross for his gallant conduct at the Zlobane Mountain, where at much risk he saved the life of Lieut. Smith, of the Frontier Light Horse. The party was hard pressed by the Zulus while riding down the precipitous slope of the hill, and Lieut. Smith, becoming dismounted, found himself unable to proceed from exhaustion. In the extremity Col. Leet, whose knee was crushed by a fall, placed the disabled officer upon the pack-horse which he was riding, and so rescued him from the enemy.

Lance-Sergt. William Allan, 2nd batt. 24th Regt., takes the Victoria Cross for bravery at the defence of Rorke's Drift, where he was wounded in the left shoulder, on the night of Jan. 22, in this year, while serving under the command of Lieuts. Chard and Bromhead.

Corp. Roy, who was engaged in the same memorable action, has the distinguished conduct medal for having, while a patient himself in the hospital, broken through the wall and removed, under fire, six of the sick to the laager.

Priv. Power, also of the 24th Regt., gains a similar honour for successfully conveying a despatch in the Zlobane affair from Col. Russell to Col. Buller, riding for some eight miles through a country swarming with the enemy.

Colour-Sergt Smith, of the 90th, served under Col. Wood, and during an action Capt. Stevens, who had charge of the company, was severely wounded. The command, therefore, devolved upon Lieut. Saltmarsh, who was shot mortally ten minutes afterwards, leaving Colour-Sergt. Smith alone to give the necessary orders. This gallant non-commissioned officer successfully routed the savages, and for his cool bravery has a medal which brings with it an annuity of £10 for life.

Trooper Robert Brown, of the Frontier Light Horse, is a [illegible] and served as orderly to Col. Buller. He [illegible] the whole campaign against the Zulus, in [illegible] against Sekukuni and the Zulu tribes, and for his courageous conduct was awarded a medal.

At a quarter-past two o'clock the non-commissioned officers and men left the Victoria Infantry Barracks, escorted by Sergt. [illegible], of the 2nd batt. Grenadier Guards, the little party being followed by a throng of the residents as they passed through the town to the Castle, where, upon arrival, they awaited the Queen's pleasure. Col. Leet appeared shortly afterwards, the other officers having previously reached the Palace. Groups of spectators, notwithstanding the wintry weather—snow still lying in Grand Quadrangle—gathered at the foot of the Round Tower, anxiously trying to catch a glimpse of the ceremonial, and watching the preparations for the departure of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who were about to leave for Bagshot, their exit from the castle gates forming a welcome break in the half-hour's waiting, which passed slowly while the preparations were being made for the reception.

Her Majesty, who was accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, and attended by General Sir H. Ponsonby, Col. Du Plat, and the ladies in waiting, proceeded at three o'clock to the corridor, where the party of officers and soldiers, in full regimentals, was awaiting the coming of the Queen. Advancing to the line of soldiers, Her Majesty put some kindly questions to them with reference to their services and the injuries they had received in action, and then bestowed the decorations, pinning to the breasts of the men in turn the Victoria Cross and medals to which they had become entitled. The Queen withdrew after the ceremony, when each of the party was introduced to Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, who had displayed considerable interest in the proceedings.

Later on the non-commissioned officers and men were entertained in the hall of the Palace, leaving about four o'clock on their return to the Victoria Barracks, where they have been lodged since their arrival in Windsor. As they passed down the hill and through the town the streets were thronged by a number of the residents anxious to obtain a view of the "Zulu heroes." Trooper Brown, of the Frontier Light Horse, in his velveteen and red-braided uniform, boots, spurs, and grey "wide-awake" with red ribbon, the very perfection of a border irregular cavalry soldier, attracted much attention, the difference of costume being very marked, the remainder of the party wearing the scarlet uniforms and helmets of the line.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and rheumatic gout are the most dreaded of all diseases, because their victims know that they are safe at no season, and at no age secure. Holloway's Ointment, after fomentation of the painful parts, gives greater relief than any other application, but it must be diligently used to obtain this desirable result. It has been highly commended by rheumatic subjects of all ages and of both sexes for rendering their attacks less frequent and rigorous; and for repressing the sour perspirations and soothing the nerves. In many cases Holloway's Ointment and Pills have proved the greatest blessings in removing rheumatism and rheumatic gout, which had assailed persons previously healthy and in the prime of life.

MR. GLADSTONE ON INDIA.

At a great Liberal meeting at St. [illegible] Glasgow, Mr. Gladstone delivered a long [illegible]

Speaking of a dissolution, he said that [illegible] Sir Erskine May had declared that six [illegible] seven, was the established modern rule of [illegible] Parliament. It was true that a quibble had [illegible] duced into the question—that of speaking [illegible] instead of years; but since the Reform Act [illegible] no case of a Parliament lasting seven [illegible]

Proceeding to refer to the Eastern Question, Mr. Gladstone said that the motive of the reforms [illegible] had promised was to improve the position of the [illegible] field Cabinet at the general election, and the [illegible] of the reforms was summed up in the statement that [illegible] was to travel through Asia Minor and write a paper describing what he saw.

A SAFEGUARD TO INDIA.

Now, gentlemen (said Mr. Gladstone), I will proceed with as much rapidity as I can, but I have a good deal to say upon the subject of Cyprus.

I want you briefly to contrast in your minds promises that were made to you about Cyprus and the position in which those promises now stand. What was Cyprus to be? Gentlemen, you recollect the exultation that was abroad through the land at the time that the acquisition, the virtual acquisition, was announced. What was Cyprus to be? In the first place it was to be a naval harbour, better than the harbour and arsenal of Malta. That was a declaration which, unless I am much mistaken, proceeded on a solemn occasion from the mouth of the Prime Minister. You were to have this wonderful harbour with great rapidity; for on July 23 or 28, 1878, the Prime Minister, from his place in the House of Lords, gave a promise in these words:—"By this time next year"—that is, July 1879—"your lordships will find that there is a port sufficient to accommodate British ships." That means the British ships-of-war. There is no such port. There is not the slightest prospect of such a port. They are not making such a port; they have no money to make such a port. (Great laughter and cheers.) I have no doubt that if you will give them some millions of your money—the total share of which they have not much contributed to increase—in time they will make a port there or anywhere else. (Renewed laughter.) But Cyprus was also to be a place of arms. There was to be there a great military force which was to overawe Russia, and was in case of need to march across the mountains of Asia Minor—I suppose by the aid of the instrument which used to be called seven-leagued boots—and to intimidate Russia on the Armenian frontier. Is it a place of arms? Well it is a place of arms; but it is a place of arms of only, I believe, 200 men. They began with sacrificing the health of some thousands of British troops, but they knew [illegible] well that would not do—that would not serve on the hustings, nor would it serve for any other good purpose. (Laughter.) So, instead of being a place of arms, it is a place in which we have not a force sufficient to defend it against the meanest armament that ever undertook the most trivial operations. But besides this, gentlemen, there was another object to be gained by the possession of Cyprus, and that was to safeguard the road to India. (Cheers and [illegible]) Now I want to say a word, if you will allow [illegible] safeguarding the road to India. I want [illegible] the meaning of that claim. In the princ[illegible] policy, gentlemen, as I have professed [illegible] youth, it is a cardinal article that we [illegible] claim for ourselves which we do not [illegible] (hear, hear), and that all who depart from [illegible] are committing treason against the public peace and order of the world. What [illegible] safeguarding the road to India? [illegible] that a little Island at one end of [illegible] possessed itself of an enormous possession at the other end of the world, is entitled to say, with respect to every land and every sea lying between its own shores and any part of that enormous possession, that it had a prior right, a preferential right, to the possession or control of that intermediate territory in order, as it is called, to safeguard the road to India. (Cheers.) This, gentlemen, is a monstrous claim. We have no title with regard to any land or any sea, except that within the allegiance of Her Majesty, except titles equal to those of all other Powers. Do not suppose that I am saying the route to India is a matter of no importance. This doctrine of safeguarding the route to India began with the purchase of the shares in the Suez Canal (laughter); and I must say that manœuvre was most successful. I don't deny, I confess with sorrow that, though I with some others resisted it from the first, it was admirably devised for hoodwinking the people—made for catching them on their weak side, and it did carry with it approval at the time. But, gentlemen, it was a mere delusion. No doubt the Suez Canal is of importance; but if war breaks out, and if the channel of the Suez Canal becomes vital or material to our communication with India, you won't secure it one with the better because you have been foolish enough to acquire a number of shares in the canal; you must secure that with the strong hand, secure it with the superiority of your naval power, a superiority which will secure it whether you are shareholders in it or not, and won't secure it a bit the better because you have condescended to complicate your [illegible] complicated transactions with a new financial operation of that ridiculous description. (Cheers.)

But, gentlemen, suppose that I am entirely wrong, suppose the purchase of the shares in the Suez Canal was the offspring of consummate human wisdom—(laughter)—suppose that you are entitled to lay hands upon all countries that lie between you and India under the pretence of what is called to safeguard the road to India, does the island of Cyprus safeguard the road to India? Nothing of the sort. It is 300 miles off the route to India. (Laughter.) How in the world, if the question of maintaining the road to India depends upon possessing the Suez Canal—how in the world are you the better by choosing to encumber yourselves with the cost of the defence of a foreign island, with a people of another race—not sympathising in your purposes, not connected with your nationality, and that lies more than 300 miles off the road to a point where your naval force is to be applied? (Hear, hear.) Well, gentlemen, the truth is this, that Cyprus, whatever it may be in itself, is to us a valueless encumbrance; and the getting of it offended Europe; the getting of it, I do not hesitate to say, was even a wrong to Turkey; and the governing of it by despotic means has been dishonorable to England. (Hear, hear.)

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

I have another matter on which to speak; it is a matter on which I have hardly opened my mouth in Scotland—it is the question of India and of Afghanistan. (Applause.)

There is, I think, great propriety in speaking of India before a Glasgow audience; the most legitimate ground tending to show that propriety is the great interest connected with India that subsists in Glasgow. You will recollect that on a former occasion a Conservative Government gave a most emphatic acknowledgment to the title of Glasgow to be heard on Indian matters; because in the year 1858 a Government bearing that title brought in a Bill for the Government of India which was considered at the time to be of a highly comic description. If you remember, there were to be in the Indian Council four members who were to be chosen for the Indian Council by the 10*l.* householders of Liverpool, of Manchester, if I recollect right, of Belfast, and of Glasgow. In virtue of that title, gentlemen, I ask you to consider with me what has been and what is going on in India.

About three or four years ago Parliament was asked and Parliament consented to supersede the title under which, up to that time, Her Majesty—whom God preserve—had governed the whole of her dominions, so far as India was concerned, by assuming the title of Empress of India. Well, gentlemen, I am not about to re-argue the matters, which were largely discussed, with respect to the policy of the assumption of that title. We thought it partook of those theatrical elements which have since been much more fully and much more ruinously developed. (Hear, hear.) But I will now assume that it was right, and if it was right, gentlemen, I call upon you to agree with me in this—that, in order to complete the transaction, the assumption of a higher title might have been accompanied in the face of the vast Indian people, by increased privileges, by the augmentation of benefits, by the redress of grievances, and the correction of abuses. (Cheers.) [illegible] that the course of Government which has since been pursued in India?

THE ARMS ACT AND THE PRESS LAW.

I must call your attention to three—or rather, four—topics, on which I will now dwell with the particularity that their importance deserves.—

The first of them was what was called the Arms Act. This was but one of the early accompaniments to the title of Empress. (Hear, hear.) Before that time the importation of arms and the use of gunpowder and other explosives had been wholly or to a great extent free in India. It was most desirable that this freedom should not be restricted or withdrawn; first, because special laws in restriction of the possession of arms always indicate a mistrust of the people, while the assumption of the Queen's title of Empress had been accompanied with the most high-sounding declarations as to her confidence in the universal loyalty of the people and of the chiefs in India. Next to that it is important because in India the possession of arms is necessary from a cause of which we know nothing in this country—for the defence of the people against dangers to life, which you will understand when I tell you that I believe, according to a moderate estimate, no less than 20,000 persons lose their lives in India by snakes and by serpents. (Hear, hear.) It was, thirdly, desirable that this should be so, because commercial enterprise—public works, railroads, almost every engineering work—depended in an enormous degree upon the large use of explosive materials; and I have had the most striking statements of the impediments which have been placed in the way of enterprise in India, from gentlemen whose case I cannot know, but who state it in a manner that commands attention and invites assent. I have had these statements showing how this mischievous Act, as it appears to be, restricts the application of capital and the development of industry and of useful work. (Hear, hear.)

The next head is in my judgment more serious. Half a century, or perhaps rather more than half a century, has elapsed since Lord William Bentinck, whom Glasgow did herself the honor of sending to Parliament, was appointed Governor-General of India, and he conferred upon the people and press of that country practical freedom. That freedom never was misused. That freedom was not a freedom to be eyed with jealousy. The native press was invaluable for the purpose of giving insight into the native mind; but in connection with that a very short time after the assumption of the title of Empress, when benefit and franchise ought to have been enlarged in every way that wisdom could devise, this ill-omened Act was introduced—(hear, hear)—the Act which placed every newspaper in India in the vernacular tongue at the absolute mercy of the Viceroy of that country. Now just look what it is. No doubt it was a serious measure to grant the liberty. It ought not to have been done without consideration; neither was it done without consideration. It subsisted for half a century, it was made the subject of investigation by different sets of distinguished men holding office in India—Lord Macaulay, Sir Fitzjames Stephen, and eminent men who in succession the office of Viceroy, were thoroughly favourable to the liberty; nay, more, the Tory [illegible] Buckingham, and a staunch Tory there is not in this country, having the sense and spirit and feeling of an Englishman—the Tory Duke of Buckingham remonstrated indignantly against the abolition of the freedom of the Indian press. Notwithstanding that, it was done, and it was done in a day. It was known or feared it would bear hard on the people of India; and it was [illegible] felt that if it so bore upon them it might lead to [illegible] and therefore beforehand they were gagged, so there was imposed upon the press a law that it is a contradiction to the spirit of the age in which we live and a disgrace to the British authorities. (Cheers.) These, gentlemen, so far, have been two of the accompaniments of the assumption of the Imperial title in India.

INCREASED TAXATION.

Another is of a very intelligible description. The third of its accompaniments has been increased taxation upon the impoverished population.—

The taxation was increased; but it was increased with the most solemn, the most specific and reiterated declarations that it was increased not for the ordinary purposes of Government, but simply for the purpose of a provision against famine. It was pointed out, and pointed out with truth, that these famines, the recurrence of which seems to be becoming more terrible in India, that these famines, when they arise, ought to be introduced into the finance such as could hardly be [illegible] consistent with their due and orderly management; and therefore the increased taxation at a time when [illegible] not expected was to be laid by to be held as a sacred sum marked for the one great purpose of meeting destitution and [illegible] when the next famine should arise. Not a [illegible]

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given as to the intention to invade it in case of political difficulty or war. These were the terms—I will not quote them because I cannot afford to take your time to [illegible] it, but these were the terms, as broad and unconditional as they could be, according to all I have read or seen upon the subject, in which this pledge was given. (Cheers.) Has that pledge been kept? The taxation was levied, the pledge was given. The pledge has utterly been broken. The money has been used, it is gone; it has been spent upon the ruinous, unjust, destructive war in Afghanistan. (Cheers.)

THE AFGHAN WAR.

What has been the foundation of the causes of the Afghan war? asked the hon. gentleman.—

It was laid down first of all in the reversal of an Indian policy which had received the sanction of a number of successive Viceroys—men trained in Indian matters, some of them in the transactions of India, some of them in the trials of the Mutiny, some of them of high traditions as English noblemen, many of them under the healthful discipline of the British House of Commons—all of these men of one accord laid it down as a fundamental principle that we were to leave to the Afghan people—aye, and the hill tribes between us and the Afghan people—the undisputed possession of the rude, mountainous region in which their lot was cast. The wisdom of these statesmen looked forward, and they were right in looking forward, to the possibility of a calamity which I trust never may be realised, but which has come nearer to us, not by steps only, but by strides, under the disastrous policy of the last two years—I mean a conflict with Russia in Asia—and their doctrine was that the strength of a nation, engaged in war is measured by the nearness to its base of supplies, and by easy communication with that base. Remain where you are, in the plains of India. The further the Russian has to come to attack you the weaker he will be, and the more easily you will be able to prevail over him, should he be mad enough to make the attempt. (Cheers.) That was a doctrine established in policy, not by one party alone, for immediately before Lord Northbrook had the honour of supporting it, it was supported with equal zeal, with equal ability by his predecessor, Lord Mayo, whose life fell a sacrifice to his duty, but whose political trustworthiness was assured in our eyes by his admirable conduct of the Government in India, and, in the eyes of our opponents, by the fact that he had been a steady and loyal member of the party of Lord Derby. Well, gentlemen, when I talk of grounds upon which that wise policy has been departed from, and of the results that have already been produced, the recital of the grounds might make one laugh; the recital of the results might better make one weep. (Cheers.) It seems to me, gentlemen, that for the last two years we have been under what calls itself a policy: it is no policy at all. It is what is better known by an outlandish term, yet not inapplicable. It is a phantasmagoria. (Loud cheers.) We have gone up into the mountains; we have broken Afghanistan to pieces; we have spent treasures of which no account has yet been rendered. (Hear, hear.) We have undergone an expenditure of which, as yet, I believe we are aware of but a fraction. We have renewed and doubled the wrongs which our forefathers did to Afghanistan forty years ago, in the time of Dost Mahomed, instead of the constant object of the Viceroys of India being to remove the recollections of what we had done by kindly treatment, and by the endeavour to re[illegible] confidence in the people. Much had been done in [illegible] use. Distrust had greatly disappeared. Afgha[illegible] were disposed to cling to us. No doubt the [illegible] whom we have sent in sorrow to his grave, [illegible] civilised Powers will do, to make the [illegible] connection with us. He had never committed [illegible] us: he never gave us the slightest cause [illegible] his intentions. It was our wilful action, [illegible] action alone, that raised cause of quarrel; [illegible] men, what was true of Cyprus on a small scale [illegible] Afghanistan on a greater scale; only when the [illegible] our enterprise has ended in nothing to ourselves [illegible] mischief and embarrassment, it has not in the slightest degree redeemed us from the charge of cupidity under which that enterprise was undertaken.

Now, gentlemen, what happened? There are two gentlemen of distinguished names who supported an Indian policy of advance into Afghanistan. Who are they? Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir Bartle Frere—those were the two great authorities. Sir Henry Rawlinson was, I believe, a distinguished officer. He is a scientific man, a man of high character and great ability. Sir Bartle Frere, except that I believe he is entirely a civilian, deserves the ascription to him of all those qualities in the highest degree; but neither the one nor the other gentleman has ever been in a position of responsibility; neither one nor the other has ever imbibed from actual acquaintance with British institutions the sprit by which British Government ought to be regulated and controlled. That they are men of benevolence I do not doubt, but I am afraid they are gentlemen who are apt, in giving scope to their benevolent motives, to take into their own hands the choice of means in a manner those who are conversant with free government and with a responsible government never dream of. (Hear, hear.) Sir Bartle Frere's mode of action at the Cape of Good Hope does not tend to accredit his advice in Afghanistan now. Then, gentlemen, what did we do with the late Amir of Afghanistan? We were bound by treaty to that Amir. In the Treaty of 1857, made by Sir John Lawrence, we were bound, and admitted, I think, by every Viceroy down to Lord Northbrook to be bound, not to force on Shere Ali the reception of a British Envoy of European birth. Remember that there never was the least difficulty about having a native Envoy at the Court of Shere Ali. He was perfectly willing to receive native Envoys, because he could receive native Envoys, men of his own religion, without this exciting jealousy, and consequently the lives of these Envoys were perfectly safe; but after what had happened before, Shere Ali, wiser [illegible] far than us, remonstrated against the attempt to send British Envoys into Afghanistan, for he said it was impossible to answer for their safety. (Hear, hear.) But even that did not satisfy us, for when in 1857 the subject was discussed between Sir Lewis Pelly on our part and the minister of Shere Ali, though it was known to the Viceroy, or apprehended by him after the death of his minister, that he was sending a new Envoy to concede our demands rather than quarrel with us, with this fact in view, the conferences were closed, and Shere Ali was not permitted even an opportunity of making this mischievous concession. (Cheers.) And why, gentlemen, did we make war upon Shere Ali? I will now read to you in the fewest words, two declarations, two sentences, one from the speech of one of the confidential advisers of the Crown, and the other from a speech by another of those advisers. Lord Cairns, a man of great ability, said in the House of Lords, in the Afghan debate—I believe I quote the report [illegible] for receiving a Russian Envoy we are going to warm with it for not receiving our Envoy." While Lord Cairns gave that account in the House of Lords, another minister is said to have given the following account in the House of Commons:—"We did not quarrel with the Amir because he did not receive the British mission at Kabul; we quarrelled with him for having received a Russian mission at Kabul." (Laughter and cheers.) This contradiction, gentlemen, may well amuse you; I am not at all surprised at it. (Laughter.) It appears to me that gentlemen who undertake to justify a policy like the Afghan policy must of necessity, unless their stars be highly favourable to them, fall into many contradictions. But I may be allowed to ask which of these reasons do you prefer, which do you think is the best? Lord Cairns is made to say—"We are going to war with him for not receiving our Envoy;" but in the first place it is an understood principle of public law that nobody has a right of forcing an Envoy on an independent ruler (cheers), and the declarations of the Government—the declarations especially Sir Stafford Northcote as lately as twelve months ago—were that the object of their policy was to make Afghanistan free and independent. You see how that policy has been fulfilled. But you had no title to force an Envoy on him. Does, then, Lord John Manners relieve us from our embarrassment by giving us a better reason than the lame reason of Lord Cairns? He says—"We made war upon him because he received the Russian mission at Kabul with great pomp." Why did he receive the Russian mission? Because the Russian Government as a measure of hostility to us—unjustifiably [illegible] the Amir—when they apprehended a quarrel with England sent word to the Amir that he must receive their Embassy. It was impossible for the Amir to resist. He received that Embassy under compulsion. He did no wrong therefore in receiving it if under compulsion. But supposing he had done wrong, which was the greater offender—the feeble Amir, who received the Embassy of Russia because he could not help it; or the Great White Czar, the Emperor of all the Russias, who forced him to receive that Embassy? [Loud cheers.] And what was our conduct?

You have heard, gentlemen, much about a vigorous foreign policy and a spirited foreign policy. [Cheers.] A meaner act, a shabbier act, a more dastardly act is not to be found [loud cheers] than that by which this Government, forbearing to punish Russia, forbearing even to remonstrate with Russia—that is to say, accepting from Russia the most feeble and transparent excuses, with ostensible satisfaction—reserved all its force and all its vengeance for the unfortunate Amir of Afghanistan. [Hear, and cheers.] And, gentlemen, is not the result worthy of the origin? (Hear, hear.) Some credit has been given by some writers to us who took part in strong protestation from the first against these most iniquitous proceedings for having prophesied their disastrous result. There was no merit in these prophecies; they could have no other but a disastrous result. If you failed in Afghanistan even in a military sense, which was most improbable, your permanent military failure almost impossible—if you failed in Afghanistan even for a time, you disgraced yourself in the eyes of the world and lost the military strength and credit which undoubtedly are of the highest importance to Asiatic power; but if you succeed in Afghanistan, you broke Afghanistan in pieces. The barrier—the firm barrier, well defended by its mountain ranges, which we and all former Governments had striven to place between Russian and English possessions—now exists no more. Afghanistan is no longer a kingdom. Province after province has broken away. You are in possession of its most important stronghold to the south and to the east. Other persons are in possession of its severed fractions in other quarters. That possession is useless, fruitless, and hopeless, brings upon you a large military charge which [illegible] not ask the people of England and of Scotland and Ireland to pay, and which you are imposing with injustice never surpassed in the history of the world on the impoverished population of India. (Cheers.)

THE GENERAL UPSHOT.

What, asked Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, is the general upshot? Let us look at it together in the fewest words.—

We have finance in confusion, we have legislation in intolerable arrear, we have honour compromised by the breach of public law, we have distress aggravated by the destruction of confidence. We have Russia aggrandised and yet estranged. We have Turkey befriended, as we say, but mutilated and sinking every day. We have Europe restless and disturbed. Europe—which after the Treaty of Paris, at all events so far as the Eastern Question was concerned, had something like rest for something like twenty years—has, ere the ink of the Treaty of Berlin is dry, been agitated from end to end with rumours and alarms, so that on the last month of November we were told that peace would be preserved, but that on the previous month of November—namely, four months after the treaty—it had been much more doubtful. In Africa you have before you the memory of bloodshed, of military disaster, the record of 10,000 Zulus—such is the computation of Bishop Colenso—slain for no other offence than their attempt to defend their hearths and homes, their wives and children. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) You have the invasion of a free people in the Transvaal, and you have, I fear, in one quarter or another—I will not enter into details—prospects of further disturbance and shedding of blood. You have Afghanistan ruined. You have India not advanced, but thrown back in government, subjected to heavy and unjust charges, subjected to what may well be termed, in comparison with the government of former years, a course of oppression; and with this you have at home, in matters which I will not detail, the law broken and the rights of Parliament invaded. (Hear, and cheers.) Gentlemen, amid the whole of this pestilent activity, for I must call it, this distress and bloodshed, which we have either produced or largely shared in producing not in one instance, down to the Treaty of Berlin and down to the war of Afghanistan—not in one instance did we either by deed or speak one effectual word in behalf of liberty. (Cheers.) Such is the upshot of the enumeration. To call such a policy Conservative is, in my opinion, a pure mockery and abuse of terms. Whatever may be in its motives, it is in its result disloyal, it is in its essence thoroughly [illegible].

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hippocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dysphœa (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, fainting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kindneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and eructations. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author says:—"Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is absolutely harmless. We are daily consulted by letter and otherwise by those who desire to know if the ANTI-FAT is truly a harmless medicine, to which inquiries we can, from our large observation, most sincerely and positively answer in the affirmative, but various other questions are propounded by those who, from having regarded their obesity an indication of health, are fearful of injurious effects from a remedy known to reduce corpulency. One wants to know "If the fat is removed, will the skin not be wrinkled or furrowed?" A knowledge of the anatomy of the human skin, and of its wonderful contractile nature, is only necessary to convince any person who might have similar apprehensions that the skin readily adapts itself to a changed habit of body. Not only is the skin not furrowed by a reduction of corpulency, but from the alterative or blood-purifying effects of this medicine the skin when blotched or rough is made more mooth, clear, and beautiful.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT requires no particular change of diet while using it. Since writing our first little circular treatise upon the subject of Corpulence many hundreds of cases have come under our personal observation, and in all good results have followed the use of the Anti-Fat. In no case has any unpleasant or injurious effect been produced. Instead of regarding obesity as an abnormal condition, many people have erroneously considered it as an evidence of health, and any agent that reduces fat is therefore at once suspected of being injurious. Starting to reason from the false position that fat is an evidence of health, it is not surprising that they should, very naturally, fall into the error of supposing that an agent possessing properties capable of reducing corpulency would prove injurious to the health. Reasoning, however, from the rational basis that an undue deposition of fat, constituting obesity, is not a healthy but a morbid condition, it is quite as natural for us to arrive at the opposite conclusion, which is sustained by experience and observation, i.e., that the reduction of fat in cases of corpulency is invariably followed by an improvement of strength, spirits, and physical comforts.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT must be used perseveringly. A very extensive observation has convinced us that in the majority of cases the ANTI-FAT must be taken for from two to three and, in rare cases, even four weeks before the patient will begin to notice much reduction of flesh, after which the loss goes on rapidly—generally from three to five pounds a week. To the over-sanguine we desire to say that ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT does not possess miraculous power. Its workings are in harmony with Nature's laws. It is one of Nature's remedies. It overcomes the morbid condition of obesity by removing the exciting cause, acting upon the food in the stomach, and preventing the conversion of starch and sugar into fat. As systems vary in their susceptibility to medicines, so some, because the experience of a neighbour [illegible] bottle of ANTI-FAT, has not been fully [illegible]. Is it reasonable to suppose that a condition [illegible] for example where the functions of the stomach have become deranged, would any one expect an immediate cure, even though the most effective medicine be employed? Precisely similarly must be the cure of this abnormal condition—obesity—be effected. The functions of the stomach are in an abnormal condition, and must be corrected by a gradual process.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession. THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to Her Majesty, the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who has always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

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[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
17 [illegible]	...	Carlowitz	18 0	..
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[illegible]	Vino Puro ... blue seal	26 8
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7 0	..	Chartreuse Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow	6 4	..
..	62 4	Benedictine	..	65 0
51 [illegible]	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 9	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
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13 8	,, ***	14 0
11 4	,, **	11 8
10 8	,, *	10 12

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